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BLANDFORD CHURCH.

A HISTORY

OF

Bristol Parish, Va.

WITH

GENEALOGIES OF FAMILIES CONNECTED THEREWITH,

AND

HISTORICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

By Rev. Philip Slaughter, D. D.,

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SECOND EDITION.

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Parish (Petersburg) of which I was then
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Greene County
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PREFACE TO SECOND EDITION.

The first edition of this history was published in 1846, when the author was Rector of the Parish. It was the first historical tract upon the basis of the old church registers of Virginia. However such humble contributions to history may be regarded, when their pages are yet wet from the press, their value increases with each passing year, and they command a price many hundred per cent. more than the original cost. This little book has become so rare, that when the author received propositions from several publishers to print a new edition, he could not find a copy, but in the public libraries. In response to an advertisement for one, Mr. William Skinner Simpson, of Petersburg, sent him one, which had been preserved by his father, Mr. William Skinner Simpson, Sen., who had interleaved it, and written upon many of the blank leaves, appropriate selections, in prose and verse, from the British Classics; and illustrated it with exquisite drawings, in water colours, of the old church at Blandford, and of tombs and other scenery of the cemetery. This gentleman was a ripe scholar and rare amateur ar-

tist. Like our Virginian Old Mortality, Charles Campbell, he was an intense antiquary; and would rather hold converse with old books, and old epitaphs and old ruins, than with the living, who had not like tastes. The old church had an inexpressible charm for them both, and they loved to meditate among its tombs. Simpson was more of a recluse than Campbell. Blandford, especially after some of his dearest ones were buried there, was the Mecca of his thoughts and of his walks. But Campbell would often sally forth, not like his Scotch prototype upon an ambling white poney, but with his staff in his hand, to Cawson's, after mouldering manuscripts; or to Werowocomoco, to find traces of Powhattan and Pochahontas. Campbell realized his life-long dream in his History of Virginia. Simpson and Wm. Murray Robinson, only left traces of what they might have achieved in the field of painting and of poetry. This brief tribute to a triumvirate of Petersburg authors, whom we knew so well, and who have passed away, needs no apology.

The first edition of this book was dedicated to our beloved parishoners. But the watchful wardens and venerable vestrymen, as Bragg, and May, and Gholson, and Spooner, and Lunsford, and Martin, and Egerton, and Pannill, and Butts, and Patterson, and Watkins, and the gracious matrons, whom we dare not name in print, are no more. A few only of those, with whom

we took sweet counsel, yet linger in the horizon, like the setting sun.

> "Gone are the heads of the silvery hair,
> And the young, that *were*, have a brow of care."

We dedicate this new edition to the children, and children's children of the generations, who are sleeping in the cemetery, at whose gates the old church stands,—a sad and silent sentinel.

Read Mar. 12, 1926.
Lucy D. Slaughter.

Ye, who sometimes in your rambles,
Pause by some neglected grave-yard,
For awhile to muse and ponder
On a half-effaced inscription,
Written with small skill of song-craft,
Homely phrases, but each letter
Full of hope and yet of heart-break,
Full of all the tender pathos
Of the Here and the Hereafter,
Stay, and read this simple History,
Read this Bristol Parish Story.

Mar. 13. 1926. - This is good.

INTRODUCTION.

If any one should heed the admonition of the writer of the lines on the opposite page

> "Stay and read this simple history,
> Read this Bristol parish story,"

the author craves the privilege of saluting him at the threshold, and putting in his hand a clue, which may help him to thread with more ease and intelligence the labyrinth of facts and figures, which lies before him. Some persons have a holy horror of statistics, while thoughtful minds brood over them, until they become instinct with life and meaning; and the barren chaos emerges into fruitful order. Names and dates, in themselves and by themselves, have as little interest and significance as the links of a dissevered chain, or the units of arithmetic. But when the single links are welded into a continuous chain, they all become luminous; and the units of arithmetic are capable of combinations, which make them effective factors in practice and in speculation. It has been well said, that "names are things;" and we add, that dates are often *data*, from which philosophers and historians draw important

conclusions. Epitaphs have been given in evidence in courts of justice; and dates of births, baptisms and marriages have uncovered fraud, decided titles to estates and dignities, and righted many wrongs. Often what is called *local* is national, and even world-wide in its relations and effects. If one would study history thoroughly he must not despise small things, but condescend to the minutest details. In the words of that great master, Dr. Arnold, "He who would learn wisdom from the complex experience of history, must question closely all its phenomena, noting that which is less obvious, as well as that, which is more palpable." It is an instructive as well as an invigorating exercise of the mind to look with a microscopic eye at the seeds of things, watch their first germinations, observe their gradual growth, and witness their flowering and fruit.

If one wants to get at "the bottom-facts" (to use a somewhat inelegant, but expressive phrase) of the history of Virginia, we are persuaded, that there is no better way to do so, than by means of the old church registers, the records of the county courts and the Statutes-at-Large. It was the policy of the British government, that wherever the people went, the State and the Church should keep them company. A courthouse, a church, a prison, pillory, stocks and sometimes a ducking-stool were the earliest institutions in

our new settlements; though happily the last three soon fell into disuse. The ministers and vestries were nearest to the people; coming into contact with them at every step, from birth to burial. There having been, for the first century or more, no other church organization in Virginia, all the people of a parish were under the care of its pastor; and they were all required by the civil law, to have their children baptized, and the dates of their births and baptisms recorded in the register, and reported to the secretary's office; and so of the marriages and burials.

Thus we have (when the record has not been lost) the names of all the children, the names of their fathers and mothers, and sometimes of their god-fathers and god-mothers, the names of those joined in marriage and of the buried dead.

Another office of the vestries was to take care of the poor, for there were no poor-houses in those days. The poor, the halt and the blind, and those unable from age or infirmity to work, were freed from levies, and distributed among the planters, who fed and clothed them, and furnished them with medicines and medical attendance at the expense of the parish.

Another of their functions was to take care of orphans, illegitimate children and children neglected by their parents, and bind them to some respectable person. Vagrants and all people, who had no visible

means of support, were also the subjects of their care and discipline. The church wardens too played the part of censors of the public morals, and were required to impose fines upon blasphemers, Sabbath-breakers and other gross and open transgressors of human and divine laws. These things fill much space in the vestry-books, and give us a census, as it were, of all these varied classes of the people with their names, characters and conditions.

It was also the duty of vestries to build and furnish churches and chapels, and provide them with ministers, clerks (lay readers) and sextons, and all things necessary to the decency of public worship.

Let us see how these things shed light upon the history, geography, &c., of the country within the field of their labour. Before the institution of Bristol parish (1642) the settlers of the south-side of James river, were subject to Charles City county and Henrico parish. We have but little knowledge of their history between that date and the date of the extant vestry-book (1720). In the meantime, people had settled on either side of the Appomatox to the falls. The new parish embraces these, in terms, although settlers had in fact passed these limits, and diffused themselves on the tributaries of the Nottoway.

The incumbent of the parish in 1724 reported to the Bishop of London, that his cure was 40 miles long and

25 miles wide. As the limits of the parish north of the Appomatox never surpassed Powell's creek, and as there were 430 families in it, according to the same authority, we may conceive nearly the extent of its territory. The congregations now exceeded the capacity of the church and the chapel, and Messrs. Bolling, Munford, &c., were ordered in 1729, to contract for the building of a church on John Stith's land, on Sapponey creek, with Parrott for lay-reader, and one near the mouth of Namozine Creek, of which Thomas Bott and Mr. Spain should be clerks. The congregations soon overflowed these new churches, and additions of 20 feet were made to each. Then followed a chapel between Smak's and Nibb's creeks, and one on Flat creek. Next was the Brick church (Blandford) in 1737, on Well's (not Will's) hill, for which Richard Bland was contractor, and in 1739, Messrs. Bolling, Poythress and Eppes were ordered to have a church built on Jones' Hole creek, in the south part of the parish. In these proceedings, we have the progress of population, the sites of churches, the names of contractors, supervisors, architects and clerks, the materials, in minutest detail, of which they were made, their dimensions and style of architecture, and other facts, which are instructive and suggestive to the historian.

Now the parish itself is too large, and the places of worship too many, to be cared for by one minister and

his staff of clerks. Hence the process of division and sub-division began in 1734. That part of Bristol north of the Appomatox was cut off, and Dale parish was established, and the parish of Raleigh in the new county of Amelia; and in 1742, the parish of Bath was also cut off from Bristol. To clear the subject of perplexities, it must be borne in mind, that as each new parish came into being, it disappears from the Bristol books and becomes a new centre of radiation, and has its own records, in which its after history must be sought.

It was also the duty of the vestries to distribute these parishes into precincts; and depute two honest freeholders to count and report the number of tobacco plants in his district: examples of this proceeding will be found in the text. It was likewise their duty to divide their parishes into other precincts, bounded by roads and streams, and other natural and artificial landmarks, and appoint two respectable planters in each precinct to procession, that is to go around every man's land, every four years, and renew the marks upon the line trees, in the presence of the owner and his neighbors. Hence the term of procession. Instances of this proceeding will be found in the text.

These materials enable one to construct in his mind a map of the country between the Nottoway and Appo-

mattox rivers, and their tributaries; and also the strip of land on the north side of the latter, which was apart of the original Bristol parish. It would not be merely a general geographical outline, but would give the special topographical features and lineaments in the face of nature, such as the roads, runs and rivers; the sites of plantations and their boundaries and such like natural and artificial landmarks. It would be more than a map, for maps are material and only concern places. It would be peopled, and the scene would be changing with every revolving year, like the shifting scenes and persons of a drama, or the varying phenomena of a kaleidoscope. Could the same light be shed on all the early parishes, we should have a panoramic view of the Old Dominion that we could not get from any other standpoint. And we should look with awe at the Anglo-Saxon wave, wending its westward way with a tide as unebbing as that of time.

> Forever moving on and on,
> In silence more sublime,
> Than if the thunders of the spheres
> Pealed forth its march to mortal ears.

If we run our eyes over the names in the old baptismal registers, and compare them with the names that dot the county maps of the present day, we are struck by their identity. Many of the descendants of those, whose names are written on these registers, have

departed from the faith of their forefathers. It is not our office to judge them. In like circumstances, we might have done likewise. But however erring they may deem their forefathers to have been; or however strong may be their convictions of their own righteousness, we cannot but think that there are many of them who will look back with some interest to the patriarchal pioneers, who first cleared the way into the wilderness under the banner of the cross; and made those vast solitudes, which had hitherto resounded with the war-whoop of the Indians, the scream of the eagle and the wild cries of the wild beasts, vocal with the word of God and the songs of the sanctuary.

NOTE.—Not only do we find in the church registers names which are general now, but those, which are rare, as Spain, Abernethy, Browder, Caudle, Wales, Westmoreland, Stroud, Snipes, Satterwhite, Scroggins, Tatum, Claypool, Pentecost, Olivier, Nance, Patillo, Pettypool, Ragsdale, Pistol, Pucket, Lenoye.

Dat. Mch. 13, 1926.

HISTORY OF

BRISTOL PARISH.

The 13th of May was the day bi-centennially celebrated in 1807, and that which has since been observed as the anniversary of the first landing at Jamestown; and has been regarded by all authors as the true date of that marked event. But according to Percy the landing was begun on the 14th of May, the place having been chosen the day before.

Captain John Smith, the first hero and historian of Virginia, in the narrative of his exploring adventures, speaks of the "pleasant river of Appamattuck," which is the first time this name occurs in history. The *Appomattox river*, at that time, was inhabited by a tribe of Indians of the same name, who composed a part of the hereditary dominions of Powhatan, one of the most powerful of the native chieftains. When Captain Smith (a captive) was presented to Powhatan at Werocomico, in 1610, the Queen of the Appomattox was present, and was appointed to bring water to wash his hands, while another brought him a bunch of feathers, instead of a towel, to dry them. The wigwam of the Queen of the Appomattox, according to the chart in Smith's history, was on the north side of

the river, between it and the Randolph river, now known as Swift creek, in the county of Chesterfield. The Appamattuck Indians had also a town at the mouth of the river.

In 1611, Sir Thomas Dale, with the Rev. Mr. Whittaker (who won the title of the apostle of Virginia, as the Rev. Mr. Hunt did that of peace-maker at James City) ascended James river and founded at Farrar's Island (Dutch Gap), in September, Henricopolis (Henrico city) the nucleus around which was formed the county of Henrico in 1634. This beautiful place, commanding a picturesque view of the winding river, was chosen as the site of the proposed college for the education of the English and Indian youth, which awakened such enthusiasm in England, and elicited the splendid endowment of thousands of acres of James river bottom and other rich gifts. A plantation was opened on the south side of the river, called Hope-in-Faith and Coxendale, with several forts and a guest-house for the sick on the spot (says Campbell) on which, in Stith's time, Jefferson church stood. On the same (south) side, Whittaker had his glebe of one hundred acres of land and a well framed house, called Roch Hall.—(Stith 124, Beverly 25.)

About Christmas, 1611, Sir Thomas Dale captured the Indian town at the mouth of the Appomattox, and being pleased with its "commodiousness" for producing corn, and its fitness for an impregnable defense against foreign invasion, made a plantation there, and called it New Bermudas. In the words of Hamor (the contemporary chronicler), "Dale laid out many miles of Champion, and wood land in several hundreds, as the Upper and Nether Hundreds, Rochdale

Hundred, West's and Shirley Hundreds, and Digges' Hundred. In the Nether Hundred he first began to plant and inhabit, and with a pale across, from river to river, about two miles long, we have secured some eight miles circuit of ground, exceeding good 'corne' ground; upon which pale and round about on the verge of the river in this hundred, half a mile distant from each other are very many 'faire' houses already builded, besides other particular men's houses, not so few as fifty. Rochdale Hundred, by a cross pale, well nigh four miles long, is also impaled, with bordering houses all along the pale, in which our 'hogges' and other cattle have twenty miles to graze in securely. The *undertaking the Chief City* is deferred until after the Harvest be in, which once reaped, all hands shall be employed therein, which Sir Thomas Dale purposeth, and may with some labor effect His designes, to make an impregnable retreat against any foreigne invasion how powerful so ever."—(Hamor's True Discourse, p. 31–32.)

The distance from Bermuda Hundred to Henrico city was only five miles by land and fourteen by water, and their relations with each other were very intimate. Mr. Whittaker had charge of both places, and was drowned in 1617 in passing the river between them. Sir Thomas Dale spent several years at Bermuda, and Sir George Yeardley, when he became Governor of the Colony, spent much time there. Whittaker was succeeded by his curate Wickham, and he by Stockham, who wrote the famous letter deprecating mild methods for the conversion of the Indian, who, he said, "would devour your gifts, and so they would the giver, if they could. I am persuaded (he adds) if Mars and Minerva

go hand in hand, they will effect more in an hour than these verbal Mercuries in their lives; and till their Priests and Ancients have their throats cut there is no hope of bringing them to conversion."

To this date, all the omens had been propitious for the prosperity of these settlements; but the brilliant promise was blighted by the massacre (1622), as we have seen an orchard in full blossom blighted by a killing frost in a single night. Many of the settlements were extinguished, and the people were withdrawn to a few fortified places, of which Shirley Hundred Island (probably Eppes' Island) was one. Captain Smith said after the massacre that it had "caused all men to believe the opinion of Master Stockham."

The tide of immigration continued to flow and revive the waste places. In 1629, Shirley Hundred Island, and the Mayne, were represented in the House of Burgesses. In 1631–32, Commissioners were appointed for the corporations of *Charles City* and Henrico. In 1632, Shirley Hundred, Mayne, and Cawsey's Cave (*quere* Cawson's?) were represented, and in the same year a store for the inspection of all tobacco grown above Weyanoke was established at Shirley Hundred Island. Such were the symptoms of recovery in this region.

As early as 1618, the Governor and Council were instructed to divide the Colony into Counties (1st Hening, 115) but there is no record of their having done so, until 1634, when they divided it into eight shires (counties) of which Charles City and Henrico were two,—both embracing the south side of James river,—the former covering the territory below the Appomattox down to Chippoak's creek—the latter the territory

above the Appomattox, and both with an undefined Western frontier. This is the birth of Charles City *county*, and its first appearance on record. What then and where was the Charles *City*, which was represented in the 1st Assembly (1619)? and was judged the most commodious site for the East India School, which was to be tributary to Henrico College; and in 1623 held monthly courts, &c., so often referred to in the "Briefe Declaration of the Planters," 1624. (Colonial Records, pp. 76–80.) All the historians are silent but Bishop Meade and Campbell, who conjecture that the *city* in question was within the limits of the present *county* of Charles City, therefore on the north side of the James. But in "Particulars of all the Lands" granted by patent (Sainsbury's Calendar, 80—McDonald pp. 307–317), is a grant of land to the corporation of Charles City. There are in the list subordinate heads, and one of these, under the head "Corporation of Charles City," is as follows: "Upon Appamattuck River," under which we read, "*There*, is land laid out for Charles *Cittie* and the common land." (Burke 333.)

It is incredible that this could have been any where but at the mouth of the Appomattox; and it is just as incredible that it could have been above or north of the river, as Charles City (town) was the nucleus around which the county was formed, as Henrico county from Henrico city, James City county from James City (town), Elizabeth City county from Elizabeth City (town), and, therefore, it points with almost absolute certainty to our modern City Point as the original Charles City (town) and thence called City Point.

We have now by gradual steps come to the establishment of Bristol Parish (1642). The act of Assembly was in these words:

"*Be it also enacted and confirmed*, for the conveniency of the inhabitants on both sides of the Appomattock River, being farr remote from the parish church of the said plantation upon Appomattock be bounded into a parish by themselves, as followeth, to begin at Cawson's ffeild within the mouth of the Appomattock River, on the eastward side, and at Powell's Creek on the westward side of the river; and so to extend up the river to the falls on both sides, and the said parish to be called by the name of Bristoll."

All writers hitherto have assumed that the mother-church of Bristol Parish was at Bermuda Hundred. Bishop Meade thought this was evident from the fact that the vestry ordered a ferry to be kept at City Point for the convenience of persons going over on Sunday to the mother-church. But the vestry book does not say City Point, but only at the Point; which Bishop Meade naturally supposed to be City Point, and therefore added in brackets (City Point). There were other points on the river, and ferries. From 1720 (the date of the vestry book) Mrs. Elizabeth Kennon, who lived at Conjurer's Neck (the Brick House) in what was then Henrico, now Chesterfield county, was paid annually by the vestry for keeping up a ferry, and therefore that may have been the point of passage to the mother-church. The line of Bristol Parish on the north side of the Appomattox river was Powell's creek, which would exclude Bermuda Hundred from Bristol Parish. And the vestry book of Henrico Parish, edited by Mr. R. A. Brock, shows that Henrico

Parish exercised jurisdiction to Powell's creek to 1734, when Dale Parish absorbed all of Bristol and Henrico Parishes north of the Appomattox. The rational conclusion then is that the mother-church was above Powell's creek, and the indications point to old "Wood's Church." *

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* *Wood's Church.*—This old church, five miles from Petersburg, in Chesterfield county, was built in 1707, and is consequently older than the Blandford church. It is of wood, and has been often repaired, nothing now remaining of the original structure but the skeleton frame-work, which being of heart pine is still well preserved. It is within the limits of the original Bristol Parish, and many indications point to it as the "Mother Church." Between 1692 and 1707, there must have been other churches in the Parish, but before the building of Blandford church, a "Mother Church" is spoken of in connection with the family of Dysons, who have lived immemorially near the site of Wood's church. After the formation of Dale Parish, 1735–6, the "Mother Church" is not mentioned, and there is no vestry-book of Dale extant. The tradition is that it was named after Major Abram Wood, who represented, with Wyatt, the "Appamattucke Country," 1645–6. If living in 1707, he must have been a very old man. There may have been a previous church on the same site, or it may have been named from the son of the first Abram. There was certainly a James, and also an Aaron Wood, living here in 1724–9, as they had children baptized at that period, one of whom was Richard. Aaron may have been a clerical error for Abram. One of the Peter Joneses (of whom there were many) married a daugther of Aaron Wood, and had one daughter, who married a Newsom, who had two daughters, one of whom married John Dorrell and the other Erasmus Gill, the father of that good mother in Israel, the late Mrs. —— Hinton, who has many representatives in Petersburg. The ministers of Wood's Church have been: Rev. George Robertson, Rev. George Frazier, 1754; Rev. —— McRoberts to 1773–6; Rev. Wm. Leigh, 1785–6, who was the father of the eminent jurist and statesman, Benjamin Watkins Leigh, who officiated also at Ware Bottom church and was succeeded by Rev. Needler Robinson, who lived to 1823. The church has been recently repaired and painted and is used by the Methodists.

In 1645–'46 an act was passed for the erection of a Ffort at the Falls of Appamatucke named ffort Henry, which with 600 acres of land was afterwards granted to Captain Abram Wood, on condition that he kept ten men in it for three years, to prevent the salvages (savages) from fishing in Bristol *alias* Appamatucke river (1st Hening 315). In 1646, in response to a petition from Wood and Wyatt, delegates to the Grand Assembly from the Appomatucke country, it was ordered, that two courts be held in Charles City county, one on the north and one on the south side of James river. In 1653 the inhabitants were authorized to hold courts, appeals lying to Charles City and Henrico county courts.

We are in the dark as to the Parish until 1680, when a list of the parishes and their incumbents in the Colonial Records shows that the Rev. John Ball was ministering to the church at Varina in Henrico Parish, and to that "half of Bristol North of the Appomatox;" while the half of Bristol and Jordan's, in Charles City county, had lay readers only. This is the first time that Varina and Jordan's appear as sites of churches. No one, so far as we know, has noted the fact, that in 1657–58 the county courts were empowered to divide the counties into Parishes, and the Parishes were entitled to send Burgesses to the General Assembly. Hence some parishes appear in history, of whose establishment, by act of Assembly, there is no record. Plantations, as Jordan's, were represented as burghs and parishes. In 1680, fifty acres of land were laid off for a town at Varina, where the court-house is, and at fflower de hundred.—(2nd Hening 472.)

1693. We now come to the incumbency of the

Rev. George Robertson, who had been chaplain to a man-of-war in 1692. In answer to queries put to each of the clergy by the Bishop of London in 1724, he says: "He was licensed by Dr. Compton, Bishop of London, as a missionary in Virginia, and had been in charge of Bristol Parish in the upper part of James river since 1693, which Parish is forty odd miles long, and twenty miles wide, though in some parts thinly seated, and that there are about four hundred and thirty families therein, and eleven hundred tythables. There are no infidels in it, but negro slaves, and a few Indian servants; that he had several times exhorted their masters to send such of them as could speak English to be catechized, but they would not, though some masters instructed their slaves at home and brought them to baptism; that he had one service every Sunday, alternately at the church and the chapel, and his congregations were good in good weather, sometimes more than the pews would hold; that he administered the Lord's supper at Christmas, Easter and Whitsunday, and catechized after the second lesson; this had been intermitted for past two years, but would be resumed this summer; that his salary was sixteen thousand pounds Orinocoe tobacco, but this was not so valuable as 'the sweet-scented parishes;' that he had a glebe of forty acres of barren land, not deserving a house, and consequently has none, and never had—'*Non entis nulla sunt accidentia.*' There is no Parish library and no public school, but several private ones, to teach children to read and cipher, for which fathers pay out of their own pockets; and that finally all things are provided in the church for the decent observance of divine service."

The vestry book extant, begins in 1720, and the vestry meeting after that date, until 1737, were held at the Ferry chapel and then at the Brick church (Blandford). The first meeting of the vestry recorded in the vestry book was at the Ferry chapel, on the 30th October, 1720. Present: Rev. Geo. Robertson, minister, Capt. Peter Jones, Justant Hall, Lewis Green, Major Robert Bolling (Ch. Warden), Major Robert Munford (Ch. Warden), Major William Kennon, Capt. Henry Randolph.

On the minutes of the vestry we find the following item, which may amuse our modern choirs, viz: Bristol Parish Dr. to Mr. Henry Tatum for setting the Psalms, 500 lbs. tobacco.

Prince George county had been taken from Charles City county in 1702. In 1707 Woods church, about five miles from Petersburg, on the north side of the Appomattox was built. It may have derived its name from Major Abram Wood, who had been a leading man of the section. In 1720, the General Assembly passed an act for building a church in Bristol Parish. This chapel was built in 1723. The contractor for this church was Thomas Jefferson. At this time there were 848 tythables in the Parish, from which its population may be inferred, as all male persons of the age of sixteen and upwards, and all negro, mulatto and Indian women of the same age (not being free), except such as the vestry for charitable reasons might excuse, were tythable, according to law. We have seen that the minister estimated the population in 1724 as 1100 tythables and 400 families.

As an example of some of the duties of the vestry

in that time, we extract from their records the following order, dated June 29, 1724:

"In pursuance of an Act of Assembly for the more effectual improvement of the staple of tobacco, it is ordered by the vestry that the southside of the Parish be divided into precincts, viz: To begin at Appomatox Ferry, thence along Mouck's Neck road to Stony Creek Bridge, thence up Stony Creek to the upper road to Nottoway river, thence up between the same and Appomatox river to the extent of the Parish; Capt. Peter Jones and his son William are appointed to count tobacco plants for said precinct. Thomas Bott is appointed counter on the north side of the precinct between old Town creek and Appomatox; William Rowlett between old Town creek and Swift creek, and William Chambliss between Swift creek and Henrico Parish."

In 1725 the population of the Parish having advanced towards the west and settled upon Saponey and Namozine creeks, Major Robert Bolling and Major Munford were instructed by the vestry to contract for two chapels for the accommodation of the frontier inhabitants of the Parish. The committee agreed with Mr. James to build a chapel upon the upper side of Namozine creek, as near the river as it could be placed, for 135 pounds current money of Virginia, and with Mr. Colwell to build a chapel upon the land of Mr. Stith, upon Saponey, convenient to the upper Nottoway river road, for 140 pounds. These chapels were to be good substantial frame buildings, forty by twenty feet, with "good sills, and underpinned with block or

rock-stone, to be weather-boarded with good clap boards and covered with shingles; the inside to be common plain work, the seats to be single benches, except the two upper pews and these to be double with doors. Each chapel to be sealed with ½ inch plank, a common plain gallery, reading-desk and Communion Table."

In 1727 four surplices were ordered, and when the above chapels were finished, Major William Kennon was directed to provide them with baptismal fonts, books and fitting ornaments. In 1730 Mr. H. Boley contracted to build an addition of twenty feet to Saponey chapel for £125 in tobacco, "at the price the London stores gave." Major William Kennon agreed to add twenty feet to the chapel at Namozine, on the same terms. In 1731 it was ordered by the vestry that a ferry be kept at the Point, and that it be attended when the sermon is at the "Mother-Church," and that the minister pass when he hath occasion. As there was but one minister in the Parish, having the mother-church and several chapels under his care, at which he officiated in turn, lay readers were appointed for each congregation, with a salary, so that there should be no intermission in the regular services of the church.

In 1732, the vestry, with an admirable zeal, which prompted them to lose no time in providing church accommodations commensurate with a rapidly increasing population, in response to a petition from the remote inhabitants of the Parish, contracted with Richard Booker, gentleman, to build a chapel upon the land of Samuel Cobbs, on Flat creek, of the same dimensions and style of workmanship of the chapel at Namozine, and appropriated £95 current money to

that end: Mr. Booker to have the privilege of putting up a pew for his own family, by the side of the communion table, at his own charge. This chapel was covered with tar, a fashionable substitute for paint in those primitive days.

January 1733, the church wardens were directed to examine into the condition of the chapel at the ferry, and if it could be well repaired to employ workmen to do the same. At a meeting of the vestry soon afterwards it was determined to build a new church of brick. The church wardens were instructed to purchase an acre of land, on Wells' hill, of John Low, as a site for the church. The vestry met the workmen at the time appointed, 4th May, at Thomas Hardaway's, and agreed with Captain Thomas Ravenscroft to build a church on Wells' hill for the sum of 584 pounds current money of Virginia.

According to the articles of agreement, the church was to be of brick, sixty by twenty-five feet in the clear, fifteen feet from the spring of the arch to the floor, which was to be eighteen inches above the highest part of the ground, three bricks thick to the water table, and two and a half afterwards; the aisle to be six feet wide and laid with Bristol stone; a gallery at the west end, with a window in the same, as large as the pitch will admit. The floor to be well laid with good inch and a quarter plank, the pews to be framed and the fronts to be raised a panel and a quarter around, with a decent pulpit and a decent rail around the altar place, and a table suitable thereto as usual; the roof to be covered with plank and shingled with good cypress heart shingles, with cornice eaves, large board eaves, and suitable doors; the work to be

done in the best plain manner, strong and workmanlike. Major Robert Bolling, William Poythress and William Starke were deputed to superintend the building.

In August, 1734, Dale Parish was established. The act of Assembly says: "All that part of Henrico Parish which lies south of James River, together with that part of Bristol Parish, north of the Appomatox River, in the County of Henrico, shall be erected into a distinct Parish, and called Dale." This act also provides that the vestrymen of Bristol, living north of the Appomattox, shall be vestrymen of Dale, and others shall be elected before June, 1738, to make the number twelve, and no more. At the same session Prince George county and Bristol Parish were divided by a line from the mouth of Namozine creek, up the main branch to Hamlin fork, thence up the south branch thereof to White-oak Hunting Path, thence by a south course to Nottoway river, and all along the said courses, bounded by Great Nottoway river, including part of Brunswick county and St. Andrew's Parish, along the ridge between Roanoke and Appomattox rivers, thence to the Great Mountains, westwardly by said mountains, and northerly by the southern boundaries of Goochland and Henrico, be erected into a distinct county and Parish, to be called "Amelia County and Raleigh Parish." The governor (Gooch), for reasons not given, ordered the work on the church (Blandford) to be suspended. The reason probably was, that the vestry of Bristol had levied the sum of twelve pounds tobacco per poll upon the whole Parish, after the acts for severing the parishes of Raleigh and Dale from it had been passed.

In August, 1736, the General Assembly ordered the Parish of Bristol to refund to Dale and Raleigh the levies collected within their bounds at the next levy. The refunding of this tobacco raised the levy of Bristol to forty-three pounds tobacco per poll. The church was then finished.

Such is the early history of the old Brick church at Blandford, which has now become historical, a shrine to which pilgrims wend their way, and which has waked the muse of poetry. We shall have more to say in the appendix of this lone relic of the past.

On the 13th August, 1737, the vestry met for the first time at the Brick church. Present: Col. Robert Bolling, Capt. Robert Munford, Capt. John Banister, Major William Poythress, Capt. Francis Poythress, Capt. Wm. Starke, and Capt. Daniel Walker.

In May, 1738, Messrs. Banister, Munford, Hamlin and Poythress were appointed to choose a site for a chapel on Hatcher's run, and in the following summer a contract was made with Isham Eppes for building a chapel on the land of Allen Tye, on the north side of Hatcher's run, for which he was to receive 119 pounds. This chapel was burned and rebuilt in 1740.

On 22nd October, 1739, Messrs. Bolling, Poythress and Eppes were instructed to choose a site for a chapel in the lower part of the Parish. Mr. John Ravenscroft erected this chapel on Jones' Hole creek for 134 pounds, 10 shillings.

The Rev. George Robertson having died in 1739, the Rev. Richard Hartwell was chosen. Some misunderstanding having arisen between this gentleman and the vestry, as to the terms of the contract, he was discharged on the following day, the vestry having re-

solved, "that Mr. Hartwell should not be the minister of the Parish on the original terms of the contract or on any other terms whatever." Nothing has been known of this incumbent of a day, but we have just noted for the first time an item in a letter of Commissary Blair to the bishops of London, dated May 29, 1740. Blair says, "one of our oldest ministers, George Robinson is dead. There is one Mr. Richard Hartwell come up into this country, from Liverpool, about a year ago, in Deacon's orders. He was ordained by the Bishop of Rochester, Sep. 21, 1735. He brought no letters of recommendation with him, and came very unprovided with books, or anything else. He preached in several churches and has a taking way of delivery, but no Parish seems desirous of having him, chiefly because he cannot administer the Lord's Supper, which they are very pressing for, especially on their death beds. The Governor has recommended him to some gentlemen of the Parish, which was Mr. Robertson's, and he has gone there, but I hear meets with great opposition. I want your Lordship's direction about him. I am somewhat diffident of his character in England, by reason of his coming away so abruptly, and that he has been so long Deacon without receiving Priest's orders, and seems averse to repairing to England for complete orders."

The vacancy in the Parish was supplied by the Rev. Mr. Stith, minister of Henrico Parish, residing at Varina, where, says Campbell, he composed his history of Virginia.

On the 20th March, 1740, the Rev. Mr. Ferguson was chosen minister of the Parish, and John May, secretary of the vestry.

In December, 1741, the vestry purchased 200 acres of land for a glebe, with the necessary appurtenances for a dwelling, for which they gave the sum of 200 pounds current money. Hitherto there had been an allowance of 4,000 lbs. tobacco instead of a glebe, to which he was entitled by law.

January, 1742, the following act was passed by the General Assembly: "Whereas, by reason of the great extent of the Parish of Bristol the ministers and the inhabitants thereof labor under many inconveniences, be it enacted that after the 1st day of May next, the new Parish shall be divided by a line beginning at Major James Munford's mill on the Appomatox River, running thence a course parallel to the lower line of said Parish to Stony Creek, and down said creek to Surrey County, and all that part of the Parish below said line be a distinct Parish, retaining the name of Bristol, and all that part of the Parish above said line be another distinct Parish, and called Bath." Some difficulties having arisen between the two parishes in consequence of this division, it was ordered by the vestry of Bristol that a representation of the unequal division of the two parishes be certified at the next court for certifying propositions and grievances to the next General Assembly, and that Colonel Robert Bolling and Colonel Theodoric Bland attend the house on the part of this Parish. The case came before the general court, and was formally settled by an act of Assembly in 1744, reännexing a part of Bath to Bristol, and making the line between them run from Appomattox river on the east side of Wallace's creek to Surry county. Messrs. Bolling and Bland were also instructed to petition the Assembly for an act directing

the sale of the glebe in Dale Parish, which had been purchased by Bristol before its division, and that Bristol should be paid its proportion of the proceeds of the sale; that the church ornaments of velvet, fringed with gold, and such plate as has the name of Bristol thereon, now in the possession of the Parish of Dale, to be returned to the Parish of Bristol. Accordingly, in 1747, the Assembly passed an act directing the sale of the glebe in Dale, and the division of the proceeds between the two parishes.

As another example of the duties devolved by law upon the vestries of the line, I take from the record the following order dated 1747:—"Ordered, that John May and John Edwards' procession from Indian Town run to the Parish line, Robert Birchett and Thomas Cheves between Blackwater swamp and Second swamp, John Peterson and Sam. Jordan from Puddledock run to Nottoway road, William Batte and Drury Thweat from Parish line to Nottoway road, James Sturdivant and John Gilliam from Puddledock run to City run."

In 1748. Our narrative in its progress has now reached the foundation of the towns of Petersburg and Blandford. As early as 1728, Col. Byrd, one of the commissioners for running the line between Virginia and North Carolina, on his return, speaks of the site of Petersburg thus: "At the end of 38 miles we reached Col. Bolling's (Kippax), where from a primitive course of life we began to relax into luxury. This gentleman lives within hearing of the falls of the Appomattox, which are very noisy, when a flood happens to roll a larger stream of water over the rocks. The river is navigable to the falls, and at some distance from them fetches a compass and runs nearly parallel

with James river." The town derived its name from Peter Jones, who opened a trading establishment with the Indians at an early day a few rods west of what is now the juncture of Sycamore and Old streets. The place was called Peter's Point. This Peter Jones was one of the first vestrymen of Bristol Parish. He was a fellow-traveller of Col. Byrd in 1733, in a journey to Roanoke, when the idea of Petersburg and Richmond was conceived. Byrd says in his journal of that trip, "When we got home we laid the foundation of two great cities, one at Shocco, to be called Richmond; and the other at the point of Appomattox river, to be called Petersburg.* These two places having the uppermost landings on the James and Appomattox, are naturally intended for marts, where the traffic of the outer inhabitants must centre, Major Mayo offered to lay them off into lots without fee."

In October 1748, the towns of Petersburg and Blandford were established by act of Assembly. During this year the Rev. Robert Ferguson died and was succeeded by the

REV. ELEAZAR ROBERTSON.

In 1752, the General Assembly passed an act allowing a bridge to be built over the Appomattox to the land of John Bolling, gentleman, by subscription. John Bolling, Richard Eppes, William Kennon, Roger Atkinson, Robert Bolling, Frederick Jones and William Pride were the trustees for building it.

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*Three counties meet at Petersburg. Petersburg proper is in Dinwiddie, Pocahontas is in Chesterfield, and Blandford in Prince George.

June 22, 1852, the vestry met at the Brick church and contracted with Col. Richard Bland to build an addition to the church for £400 current money of Virginia. This addition was first ordered to be made on the south side of the church. It was afterwards determined that it should be on the north side.

REV. THOMAS WILKINSON.

April 18, 1753, the Rev. Thomas Wilkinson was elected minister in the place of the Rev. Eleazer Robertson, deceased. In the Bland papers there is a letter dated at York, 1754, signed T. P., and addressed to William Beverley, Esq., speaking of Mr. Wilkinson in very flattering terms. This letter it seems was in answer to an inquiry about Mr. Wilkinson's standing with his former parishioners. The inquiry was suggested by a discreditable report concerning this reverend gentleman. Mr. Beverley's correspondent pronounces Mr. Wilkinson to be entirely innocent of the charge, and adds: "I can assure you they have got in him an inoffensive, innocent, good man, who will never create any trouble among them, but will endeavour, to the utmost of his power, to promote good neighbourhood and unanimity among his flock, and if they be a reasonable people, the more they know him the more they will esteem him."

In 1759, Stephen Dewey, Alex. Bolling, Theo. Bland and William Eaton were appointed to confer with committee of the parish of Martin's-Brandon, to devise measures for the relief of the poor in the several parishes. The joint committee, after due deliberation on the unhappy condition of many poor orphans and other poor children of their several parishes, whose

parents were unable to give them any education, and being desirous that such poor children should be brought up in an industrious and religious course of life, resolved to recommend earnestly to their several parishes that they should join in a petition to the General Assembly to procure an act to enable the said parishes to erect a free school for the education of the free children of said parishes; and for perfecting this useful and charitable work they propose that the said rectors should open a subscription, that the rich and all other well-disposed persons may have an opportunity of contributing of that store which the Father of bounties hath bestowed upon them.

In April, 1759, the General Assembly enacted that the piece of land which belonged to the Parish of Bristol, before the division, and lying in Dale, is represented as being too small and inconveniently situated for a glebe for the ministers of Dale, the vestry of Dale is directed to sell it and divide the proceeds between Dale and Bristol. This was probably the forty acres of land said by Rev. George Robertson to be unworthy of a house.

In November, 1762, Petersburg was enlarged by act of Assembly, adding twenty-eight acres of land adjoining it, which had been laid off into lots by Peter Jones and Robert Bolling. Roger Atkinson, William Eaton, John Banister, Robert Ruffin, Thomas Jones, Henry Walker, George Turnbull and James Field, gentlemen, were appointed trustees to lay off the lots and regulate the streets, &c.

The vestry, composed of the following persons, met at the house of Mrs. Walter Boyd, in Blandford, viz: Theophilus Field, James Boisseau, Alex. Bolling,

James Murray, Roger Atkinson, Samuel Gordon and George Smith.

REV. WM. HARRISON.

The Rev. Thomas Wilkinson tendered his resignation of the Parish and the Rev. William Harrison was elected to succeed him. Sir Willian Skipwith and Alexander Bolling were appointed to run the line between the parishes of Martin's-Brandon and Bristol, according to an act of Assembly which said that said parishes should be divided by Lawson's* creek on Appomattox river, until it meets with the line dividing the lands of Theod. Bland and William Gibbs, thence by a line south to Sussex county.

In 1765 the church at Blandford was illustrated by an event which must have made a great sensation. It was the advent into the old Brick church of that wondrous orator Whitfield, who had "fulmined" over Great Britain and America, startling and moving the people with the flashes of his electrical eloquence. Devereux Jarratt, who had been ordained in England, where he heard Whitfield and Wesley, and who had lately taken charge of Bath Parish, was probably present, and may have caught from Whitfield some of that evangelical fervor which characterized his minis-

*Lawson's, in Hening, is probably an error of the press, for Cawson's. There is a small creek near the site of the old Cawson's mansion on the Appomattox, now called Casey's creek, which is doubtless a corruption of Cawson's, which last is probably itself a corruption of "Cawsey's," which was, in early times, called "Cawsey's Cave," and was represented in House of Burgesses by Mr. Cawsey.

try. He, himself, as we learn from his journal, sometimes preached at the old Blandford church.

The only record extant we have of Whitfield's preaching at Blandford is from the pen of a clever but unsympathizing hypercritic. It is in the form of a private letter from a young gentleman who heard him, which was never intended to be made public by its writer. That letter has come into our possession, and there can be no harm in making use of it after all the parties have been so long dead. The letter is well preserved, except the signature, which has crumbled from it. There is reason from internal and other evidence to conclude that it was written by a great-great-grandson of the Princess Pocahontas, and the way in which he wields his literary tomahawk is worthy of his Indian ancestry. Here is the letter, one clause in which was prophecy soon fulfilled:

"PETERSBURG, April 1765.

"On Friday last, the Rev. Mr. Whitfield arrived from the southward to Appomattox. The following Sunday being within the year since Englishmen were formally taxed without representatives to regulate the taxation (a detestable and ever memorable era in the history of Britain and North America, as the inhabitants will one day know to their sorrow). I say it was the — April after the accursed September of 1764, that the Rev. Mr. Whitfield ascended the rostrum of the Brick church, near Blandford; composed was his deportment, his countenance sanctified. He arose, and lo! there was a great silence, or as Dryden sagaciously expresses it, "a dreadful silence did invade our ears." He spoke, and there was no more silence. This ad-

mirable divine gave the Deists a sly blow from behind, tacked about and fled for life from these human brutes, imitating not, in this particular, the sage Warburton, who stands manfully to it, and gives them the most polite Billingsgate in the world, from one end to the other of his preface to the Divine Legation. He got out of this bustle as soon as he could, and then proved to a demonstration that candles when the sun shines are unnecessary, but at night are very convenient; that whoever erects a fabric on which he is to expend his fortune, begins very ill if at the weather-cock, and descends thence to the cellar. He said a contrary method were far more eligible, but unhappily, Mr. Bousar, the great undertaker was not present to improve by his instructions—being on a visit to his friends in Georgia. He next abused good works all to naught, yet by way of consistency, exhorted all to live as if persuaded they were to be saved by good works alone; a very wicked doctrine, as an article of our Church declares, that good works, not done in Christ, partake of the nature of sin. Now it requires no logic to prove that Whitfield or the Church must be in error. Much vilipended he, good works again, and declared upon his veracity, he therein, and the Church went hand in hand—that faith was of another efficacy. He also demonstrated that Jesus Christ was the basis of the Christian Religion, and other propositions not sufficiently demonstrated before. At length he began, like Felix, to be much moved, and proclaimed aloud to his *dear hearers* that he was going to cry. Thrice rolled he that one of his eyes that had not renounced his allegiance—thrice smote he with his snowy Dexter his swelling breast; thrice the Holy Gospels (which

might have been treated with more tenderness); thrice the velvet cushions of the pulpit, and thrice were the understanders overwhelmed with clouds of dust which issued therefrom. He could not, in decency of this preface, avoid complying with his promise of weeping and inconceivable were his efforts for that purpose; but finding the enterprise fruitless he consoled himself as well as he could in a belief that the lamentations which resounded copiously from the Ethiopians in the gallery, sufficed, as he might be supposed perhaps to perform that drudgery by these, his proxies. A criminal measure, was this really his policy, for it being the Sabbath Day they ought to be exempted (say the Scriptures) from all labour whatsoever. After the sermon he ascended his chaise, together with a cub-bear who ministered unto him, and who is no doubt far gone in the mystic devotion of his principle, and will carry on the business, probably, when he (Whitfield) becomes an inhabitant of Abraham's spacious bosom. I say he mounted his chaise (a convenience which the Apostles never used) but the use of which I do not find they have anywhere forbidden, and retired to the hospitality of the gentlemen in the neighborhood, where he received the compliments of the gentry of these parts, with a most amiable and condescending politeness of which he certainly seems a great master. He is now continuing his apostolic peregrinations lessening wherever he goes (as the old proverb has it) the ——— of his auditors. But alas! this comet of grace will shortly leave our system—next June—Oh Time retard the fatal period!—it will totally disappear (so I heard him say) from the North Americans, who

are hereafter frequently to be illumined by the cub aforesaid, with all the horrors of spiritual darkness."

It is clear that this letter was written in an ironical vein and from a political rather than a religious standpoint. It was the Englishman with the stamp act on his brow, rather than the minister in his gown, that sharpened the shafts of the American patriot who snuffed the coming Revolution in the air.

In 1769 an act was passed directing the sale of the glebe, containing 192½ acres, on account of the inconvenience of its situation. The glebe was sold, and on the 21st of March 1771, the vestry conveyed it by deed to William Brown. The church wardens were instructed to pay Rev. Mr. Harrison £26 per annum in lieu of the glebe, until a new one should be provided, which was done in October 1772, when the vestry bought 490 acres land from Mrs. Eliza Yates, for £350. In the next year they built a dwelling house upon it, with all the necessary appurtenances.

We have now reached the time when the church began to feel the effects of the storm which had for some years been looming in the political horizon, and which was soon to burst upon the country; and stripping the church of her privilege (so-called) which she had derived from her unnatural alliance with the State, leaves her to weep for some years in the dust of humiliation, from which when her days of mourning were ended, she rose clothed only in her own beautiful garments, to return to her lawful Lord.

For some years there had been a growing dissatisfaction with the mother country, which had tended to

alienate many persons from the church which was associated in their minds with the British government. Many ministers who had been born in England, and who had been taught to regard the Church and the State as one, and whose temporal interests were all bound up with the existing order of things, had no sympathy with the rising spirit of the Revolution, and thus became objects of popular odium and persecution. Other persons very naturally availed themselves of these circumstances to involve both Church and State in one common ruin. Indeed the great body of Episcopalians, with such patriotic ministers as Jarratt, Belmaine, Griffith, Thurston and Muhlenburg, sympathized so thoroughly with the prevailing popular sentiment, that they became lukewarm in support of their own Church, which had become identified in public opinion with the British government. Under these influences the Church was so crippled in her resources as already to totter to her fall.

Accordingly we find the following entry in the vestry book (1773, Oct. 29): "Whereas the calamitous state of the country renders it doubtful whether a sufficient sum can be collected from the people for the payment of the parochial debt in money, and by the restraints laid upon exports by public consent, the parishoners are precluded of the election the law has given them, of paying their dues in money or tobacco, it is determined by the vestry that the minister's salary shall be estimated at £144 to be collected as nearly as possible in money, unless the prohibition in exports should be removed. In that case the people shall be at liberty to pay in tobacco at eighteen shillings per hundred, in lieu of money, according to their choice. And it is

further to be understood that the Rev. Mr. Harrison should credit for the balance after the collections are made, three years, without interest, unless it should please Heaven before that time to put an end to the troubles of the country, and then the Incumbent's salary shall be demanded in the usual way.

Signed,

WILLIAM CALL,
PETER JONES, } *Church Wardens.*"

In 1776 an act of Assembly was passed repealing all laws of Parliament requiring conformity to the Episcopal Church and exempting dissenters from contributing to its support. This measure was advocated by Jefferson and opposed by Nicholas and Pendleton, all Episcopalians in their principles. Jefferson had been a vestryman, and Nicholas and Pendleton were vestrymen and devout communicants of the Church.

In 1779 a general assessment for the support of all Protestant ministers was rejected.

In 1780 Mr. Harrison resigned his charge. He continued to live in Petersburg until the 20th November, 1814, when he died in the 84th year of his age. He was buried at his home, Porter Hill, in Petersburg, now occupied (1846) by Mr. Maghee. A tombstone marks the spot with an inscription.*

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* The epitaph is as follows:

"Sacred to the Memory of Rev. William Harrison, who departed this life Nov'r 20th 1844, aged 84 years. In tender regard to his memory, his widow has caused this monument to be erected. Here let him rest in peace and let us try to live like him, that like him we may die." The venerable Mrs. Fabian Armistead of Petersburg is a daughter of Mr. Harrison and among his surviving descendants are John Armistead (clerk) of Petersburg and Mrs. John Banister.

In 1784 a bill was passed by the General Assembly providing for teachers of the Christian religion. It was earnestly supported by Patrick Henry. Mr. Henry introduced a bill for the incorporation of the Episcopal Church, which was passed. By this bill all former laws for the government of the Church were repealed, and the ministry and vestry were made a body politic and were authorized to hold all glebe lands, churches, burying-grounds, plate, books, ornaments, and everything, which had been the property of the late established church.

(1784 March 17th.) The Rev. Dr. Cameron and the Rev. Mr. Kennedy were recommended to the vestry and the

REV. DR. CAMERON

was chosen.

1785. In pursuance of an act of Assembly incorporating the Church, an election of vestrymen and trustees was held on the 29th March, and the following gentlemen were chosen: John Banister, Robert Bolling, James Field, R. Turnbull, Richard Taylor, Joseph Jones, William Robertson, N. Raines, Isaac Hall, John Baird, A. G. Strachan, Christopher McConnico.

In 1876 the law incorporating the church was repealed, with a proviso, securing to all religious societies their property in their respective churches, and authorizing the appointment of trustees for its management, and the act of 1788 declared that those trustees should be considered to all intents and purposes the successors to the former vestries, with the same power of holding and managing the property vested in them. S. G. Peachy, John Shore, Jesse Bonner, Wm. J. Geddes,

Bolling, Strachan, Turnbull, Hall, Robertson, and Feild were elected trustees under this act.

1789. Ordered that Peter Williams and Jesse Bonner, gent., provide a sufficient lock and key for Jones' Hole church, which had been forcibly entered by some who claimed an equal right to the old churches.

1790. John Grammer, Archie Gracie, Harrison and Hardaway are on the vestry for the first time. The minister's salary was fixed at £116, with the pledge of the vestry that it should not be less. Bolling, Jno. Grammer, A. Gracie and Wm. Robertson were appointed a committee to examine into an eligible site for building a church, and make an estimate of the cost of building it. The committee reported, that a lot near Bollingbrook warehouse was the most proper situation for a new church. Mr. Robert Bolling generously offered the same for the purpose; but afterwards another lot where the courthouse now stands, was chosen. A committee was appointed to petition the General Assembly for leave to raise £756 by way of lottery, to be applied to the building of a church.

1791. Minister's salary fixed at £100 and £10 for the clerk. Andrew Hamilton, Williams, Hardaway and Robertson were appointed to view and report the value of the glebe.

1792. Bishop Madison who had been consecrated in 1790 made his first visit to this Parish. It was the first Episcopal visit with which this Parish had been favored since its establishment in 1642. It was of course an event of great interest to the friends and members of the church and of curiosity to the public, and we cannot but be amused in looking back through the vista of nearly a century at the ceremonial of the

occasion. Messrs. Bolling, Shore and Campbell were appointed to draw up a suitable address to be presented to the Bishop at his visitation, and the Rev. Mr. Cameron was authorized to procure a singing master for the occasion. Eight dollars were appropriated to pay expenses, &c. This meeting was held at Armstead's in Blandford.

1793. Dr. Cameron was recommended to preach at the outer* church once in five weeks, and in the Brick church, and in the new building intended for a court-house, alternately the other Sundays.

1793, December, (Dr. Cameron having resigned his charge) the following resolution was recorded:

"*Resolved* unanimously, that the church wardens be requested to furnish the Rev. Dr. Cameron with a certificate of the thanks of the vestry for the fidelity with which he discharged the duties of his office as rector of this Parish, and that his conduct and conversation during that time has been, in the highest degree, pious and exemplary."

In the *Virginia Gazette* and *Petersburg Intelligencer* published twice a week by Mr. Prentice, there appeared the following notice: "Bristol Parish, Petersburg, Oct. 28, 1793. The Rev. Mr. John Cameron present minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this Parish, being about to remove from the Parish, and having notified the vestry of his intention to vacate it, at the end of this year, we do hereby give notice that the vestry will receive any gentleman who may apply, provided he be duly qualified agreeably to the canons of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and in preaching

*The outer church was on Harrian creek.

has a good delivery. The annual emoluments of the minister, including perquisites, will be about £120 besides the use of the glebe lands, and in addition to these advantages, a clergyman, whose capacity and situation in life would enable him to undertake and pay proper attention to the instruction of youth, might derive considerable profit from superintending a school in the town.

Signed,

THOMAS G. PEACHY, } *Church Wardens.*"
ROBERT BOLLING, }

It is to be regretted that so little is known of so many excellent men, who deserve to be held in remembrance. A few facts in regard to Dr. Cameron have been gleaned from the journals of convention and other sources. He was of ancient family. He was educated at King's College, Aberdeen, and being ordained by the bishop of Chester in 1770, came to America. His first charge was St. James Church, Mecklenburg county. In 1784 he came to Petersburg, thence to Nottoway. He was a fine scholar and taught a classical school with *Caledonian* discipline. He was made D. D. by William and Mary College. Judge Duncan Cameron of North Carolina was his son and inherited his integrity and piety. Judge Walker Anderson of Florida was his grandson. Rev. Andrew Syme married his daughter. Wm. E. Cameron, the present mayor of Petersburg, is his lineal descendant.

In 1790 Dr. Cameron preached the convention sermon. The convention thanked him for his judicious, affectionate and seasonable discourse, and asked a copy for publication. He was chairman of the committee

of the convention, to prepare a memorial to the legislature, asserting the right of the churches to the glebes.

In 1789 the diocese was laid off into districts, and the clergy of adjoining parishes were instructed to assemble annually in presbytery and choose one of their number to preside, with the title of visitor, whose duty it was to visit each Parish in his district to see that the canons of the Church were observed, to inspect the morals of the clergy, and report the state of each Parish to the Convention. There was no Bishop then. Under this canon, Dr. Cameron was made visitor of the parishes of Martin's-Brandon, Albemarle, Bristol, Bath and Manchester. It was in this presbytery, that the first motion was made towards the formation of a society for the relief of widows and orphans of deceased clergymen, along with a proposition for the instruction of students in divinity. In 1816 Bishop Moore, in his address to the Convention, speaks of the death of Dr. Cameron in these words of commendation:

"The venerable Dr. Cameron, a clergyman of dignity and deportment, becoming his standing and years, has been taken from our embrace. His little flock has been called to part with their beloved pastor and his widow and children with a husband and father endeared to them not only by the ties of nature, but by the faithful and honorable discharge of all the duties of life. He died resigned to the will of Heaven, and has entered into the joy of his Lord."

1793, in the Massachusett's Historical Society, Coll. 1st series, vol. 3, there is a topographical description of the county of Prince George, Va., by the Rev. John Jones Spooner, A. M., AA. S., rector of Martin's-Brandon Parish in said county, 1793. I am indebted

to Hon. Lyman C. Draper, LL. D., Secretary Wisconsin Historical Society and to J. Henry Lea, Esq., of Massachusetts, for the following extracts from this book:. "The S. western part of this County, with part of Dinwiddie, including Petersburg, forms one Parish of the Episcopal church. The remaining part of the County forms another. There is a glebe belonging to each Parish, both in Prince George. There are five Episcopal Churches in the County, one meeting-house for the friends, one building appropriated to the Methodists, who have meetings also in other places. The Baptists have also occasional meetings in some parts of the County; to these the Blacks seem particularly attached. All the Clergy are supported by voluntary contributions."

He tells of the soil, trees, reptiles, fish and streams, as Appomattox, Chippoks, Bailey's, Powell's and Ward's. He says a small tribe of Indians resided in Surry, on the east side of the upper Chippoks, probably at Claremont, the seat of Wm. Allen, Esq.; mentions the pleasure grounds of David Meade, Esq., containing twelve acres on the James. The population of the county was 3,654 whites, 4,519 blacks, *of which about 1,200 reside in Blandford, which contains 200 houses.* The present member of the Assembly is Carter Harrison. The remainder is descriptive of the general topographical features, &c. He speaks of the winter of 1791–92 as having been uncommonly severe.

This is probably the C. B. Harrison who presented to the Historical Society of Massachusetts a manuscript entitled "An account of the present State and Government of Va,." 42 pp. 1696–98, which has been printed in the 1st series, vol. 5, Mass. His. Soc. Coll.

(1794 Jan. 20th) is the entry, "On the application of the

REV. ANDREW SYME,

he is unanimously elected minister of the Parish." George Keith Taylor was elected deputy to the Convention.

1795, Robert Bolling, deputy.

1796, Alexander Macrae, deputy.

1798, John Grammer, deputy.

1799, Committee for procuring subscription for building a church in town, John Grammer, delegate. During this year an act was passed by the legislature stripping the Church of property, the title to which had been recognized and confirmed by successive legislatures since the Revolution, and in 1801–2, an act was passed appropriating to the poor of the Parish all the glebe-lands, as they should become vacant by the deaths of the present incumbents. The church edifices, yards, plate, with private donations before 1777 were reserved, where there was any person in being, entitled to hold property under the original donors. Every one knows how shamefully these reservations have been violated, in many places by force of arms.

1800, a committee was appointed to look into the value of the glebe. The committee reported that there were 490 acres worth $4 per acre, and were ordered to give notice of sale. Subscriptions for the past year were £92 on the Petersburg side and £42 on the Blandford side.

1801 the vestry met at Mr. Syme's school-house, and a committee reported that permission had been given by the convention to sell the glebe.

1802, at a meeting of the subscribers to the fund for building a new church in the town of Petersburg, seven commissioners were appointed to choose and purchase a site for the same, collect subscriptions, &c. These commissioners soon reported that they had purchased a lot, and commenced the erection of the edifice, upon which they had expended $5,809, $1,800 of which had been raised by a lottery under an old act of the assembly (*O tempora! O mores!*), and that $3,400 were still needed to finish the building.

1806 the commissioners reported that they had contracted with Mr. Brough to complete the building for $3,000, for the payment of which they had borrowed and paid Mr. Brough $2,075, leaving $925 due. After the church was finished the pews were rented for three years, and the money paid in advance, which produced the sum of $3,225, with which the borrowed money was repaid, leaving a small surplus on hand.

In 1808 a committee was appointed to arrange with the renters of the pews for the more general accommodation of the community in the new church, which is the first time the new church is mentioned on the record. The deed for the lot on which the church was built was recorded in the district court on the 15th March, 1808. The commissioners conveyed the title to trustees for the use of the Protestant Episcopal inhabitants of Petersburg, and (with the approbation of the trustees) of any other Christian minister occasionally, when not occupied by the resident Episcopal minister. The minister and parishioners of Bristol Parish deserve commendation for their zeal in building a new church at a time when the church in the diocese was so depressed and disheartened. From 1802 to

1806 nothing else seems to have been done but appointing delegates to convention. In 1802 David Maitland was delegate. In 1804 John Grammer was delegate.

There is no record until 1807, when James Freeland was delegate. In 1809 Bishop Madison wrote to Mr. Syme requesting his presence, and that of a delegate at convention. William Baird was the deputy. The interval between 1808 and 1814 has been well called the dark day of the church.

From 1805 to 1814 the church had not life enough to bring its members into convention. To the honor of Bristol Parish it should be known that the church lived through this dark day, never being without a minister or vestry, and scarcely ever omitting to appoint delegates to the convention, even in those years when no convention was held.

1814, on 28th December, the new church was consecrated by the Rt. Rev. R. C. Moore, who at the same time confirmed twenty-five persons. Bishop Moore had himself been consecrated in May, 1814, as diocesan of Virginia. This was probably the second church consecrated by him—the first having been the Monumental Church in Richmond. From 1814 to 1834 the Rev. Mr. Syme continued, without assistance, punctually to discharge the functions of rector of the Parish. During that time there are but few entries on the Parish records other than the annual election of vestrymen, and such arrangements as were necessary to keep the parochal system of the church in operation. There are, however, a few items of intelligence which have some interest in themselves, and are necessary to a complete history of the Parish.

In 1816, Messrs. Bolling, McKenzie and Grammer were appointed to ascertain who were the proprietors of the lands adjacent to the church on Blandford hill, and the most advisable means of procuring an addition of from four to six acres to the burying-ground. During the above mentioned period, according to Mr. Syme's annual report to the Diocesan Convention, the condition of the Parish, from a variety of causes, was not at all prosperous. There was a gradual but small improvement in its condition, the number of communicants having increased from forty in 1821 to fifty in 1830, and to seventy in 1834. The history of the Parish during this period was not altogether barren of interesting incidents, nor of spiritual fruits. Among the incidents to be remembered were two visitations of the Parish by Bishop Moore—one in 1824 when the Bishop was attended by the Rev. Dr. Wilmer, and admitted to the order of deacons Messrs. John Cook and Lucius Carter; the other in 1826, when Messrs. John Grammer, B. O. Peers, Henry Aisquith and Leonard H. Johns were ordained to the same degree in the holy ministry. On this occasion the Rev. Mr. Ducachet was present and officiated.

The fact that the church in Petersburg survived the spiritual drought of this trying season is not the least among the evidences that she was not of man's planting. Among the spiritual fruits attesting her vitality were the existence and good works of a small band of pious women, who projected and kept steadily in operation an education and a missionary society—the former of which rendered very efficient service to the Theological Seminary of the Diocese, and the latter employed several missionaries to labor in the regions

round about. The Rev. John Grammer and the Rev. John Cole were at one time in the service of this society. Mr. Syme, in his official communications, frequently spoke in terms of warm commendation of the works of faith and labors of love of the excellent ladies, who watched and waited in the courts of the Lord's house when the fire upon the altar burned low and the glory above the mercy seat had almost departed. The writer of this sketch would take pleasure in adding his tribute of gratitude by giving their names a conspicuous place in this history, were he not fearful of shocking the sensitiveness of living worth, which shrinks from the world's notice, preferring the rewards promised to those who do not let their left hands know what their right hands do to the alms of public applause.

In 1834, Mr. Syme, in his report the Convention, says: The incumbent being far advanced in life, the congregation with great liberality have adopted means to support an assistant. A young clergyman from New York has been engaged for the purpose; he is very acceptable to the people, and it is hoped, by the blessing of God, much good will result to all concerned. This young clergyman from New York was the Rev. Hobart Bartlett, a young gentleman of very sprightly talents and popular address, who rendered very efficient aid to Mr. Syme in building up the congregation from its former state of depression to one of comparative prosperity. In the minutes of the vestry is recorded a grateful acknowledgment of his services by those who felt that his ministration had been a blessing to them. He, as well as the venerable rector, has since gone down to the grave, followed by the

kindly thoughts of many surviving friends, who would throw the mantle of charity over their faults, and cherish only the memory of their virtues.

The Rev. A. Syme was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, in the year 1755. He sailed from Greenock on 10th February, 1790, and after a tempestuous voyage of three months landed in United States at Tappahannock, to fulfil an engagement as teacher in the families of Mr. Archibald Ritchie and Mr. Brockenbrough, the former the father of the old editor of the *Enquirer*, and the latter of the late president of the Bank of Virginia. His credentials show that he was ordained deacon by Bishop Madison in the Parish Church in Williamsburg on the 20th March, 1791 (second Sunday in Lent), and to the office of the priesthood, at the same place, by the same prelate, on the 4th March, 1792. After his ordination he took charge of South Farnham Parish, in the county of Essex, which he represented in this Convention of 1792–'93. The writer of this sketch addressed a letter to Mr. Thomas Ritchie, who had been one of Mr. Syme's favorite pupils in Essex, asking for information about Mr. Syme while he resided in Essex. Mr. Ritchie very politely forwarded this letter to Dr. John Brockenbrough, who was so obliging as to send the author a communication, from which the following very interesting extract is taken (1846): "Such information as I possess I take pleasure in communicating, especially as I entertained for Mr. Syme's character sentiments of great respect and veneration."

"In the year 1789 Mr. Hay, afterwards an Episcopal minister in Halifax county, was engaged in Aberdeen by the Rev. Mr. Cruden (who had been pastor in my native Parish, in the county of Essex, before the Revo-

lutionary war) to come to Virginia as a teacher in the families of my father and Mr. Ritchie. When Mr. Hay's term expired, it being the preference of the times to employ teachers from Scotland, my father requested his friend, Mr. James Dunlop of Glasgow, to employ another gentleman to take the place of Mr. Hay, and Mr. Dunlop made an engagement with Mr. Syme, who arrived in the United States in the year 1790. Before his arrival I had been entered as a student at the Fredericksburg Academy, then in high repute under the Rev. Mr. Ryan, an eminent classical scholar and a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin. Having finished my studies at that academy, I returned home in 1790. From that period, until I left the country for Edinburgh in 1792, I had daily intercourse with Mr. Syme, and derived no little improvement from the association. We often read together portions of the Latin classics, and other works of literature, particularly the British periodicals (which my father regularly imported), in which Mr. Syme took great delight. He was a most agreeable inmate, and much esteemed and valued by my parents, and was, to all intents and purposes, a member of the family."

"While he had charge of this small private school, he was, at all proper seasons, preparing himself for his ordination, having studied divinity, to become a member of the Presbyterian Church; and I distinctly remember a conversation between him and Bishop Madison, at my father's house, some time before his ordination, on the tenets of the Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches, in which they both came to the conclusion. that the main difference, with the liberal members of

each, consisted in the form of church government. Soon after Mr. Syme's return from Williamsburg, where he had been ordained, I heard him preach his first sermon, at Piscataway church, where there was an immense congregation (of the different sects) and he gave great satisfaction, I may say joy, to the Episcopalians, who had been without a pastor from the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, and I can never forget the number of children who were brought to the parson to be baptized."

In 1794 Mr. Syme succeeded the Rev. Dr. Cameron as Rector of Bristol Parish. On 27th of July, 1806, he married Jean, daughter of Dr. Cameron, then rector of Cumberland Parish, in Lunenburg county. For forty-five years he continued to be rector of this Parish, until 1839, when he resigned, on account of the increasing infirmities of age. During these many years, he not only performed all the duties of the pastoral office, but he kept a school, in which were educated a large proportion of the people of Petersburg of both sexes. It is difficult to find a native of Petersburg, or of its vicinity, who has not come into contact with this venerable man, in some of the relations in which he ministered to the temporal or spiritual well-being of the people, all of whom, with one voice, bear witness to the transparent candor of his mind, and the beautiful amenity of his manners, and unite in the testimony that he was "an Israelite indeed, in whom is no guile."

After his resignation, he continued to reside in Petersburg, gradually declining under the weight of years, until he found repose in death. His death created a deep feeling throughout the whole commu-

nity, which was attested by the fact, that though his funeral took place in the week, it was the very largest ever seen in the town of Petersburg, whose whole population, of all ages, sexes and conditions, seemed to turn out to follow in procession, the venerable man, upon whom they had been so long accustomed to look with feelings of reverence and regard, and as though they scarce could realize that he, who in his official capacity, had put so many under his feet, pronouncing over them the words, "dust to dust," was himself mortal, and was obliged to have the same office done for him. Conspicuous in this procession was the order of Free Masons, of which Mr. Syme had long been chaplain. After the services of the church had been concluded at the grave, the Masons surrounded it, to pay to their venerable chaplain, in the language of their craft, the "Grand Honors," previous to which, Mr. R. K. Meade made an appropriate address.

The author of this history who, at the date of Mr. Syme's death, was the rector of St. Paul's church, preached his funeral sermon from the text, "Behold an Israelite indeed, in whom is no guile." Six months after, he preached a sermon on the occasion of Mrs. Syme's death, from the words, "They were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their deaths they were not divided." Mr. and Mrs. Syme were buried in the same grave, and both these texts were inscribed upon their tomb. The sermon on Dr. Syme was published entire in the first edition of this history, (1846). To make room for new matter it is now omitted.

But I have anticipated the regular course of my narrative. To return to the point of departure.

October 17th, 1837, the vestry, after due delibera-

tion determined that "the interests of the Church and the convenience of those attending public worship therein, render it expedient to accept the offer of $4,000 made by the Common Hall of the town of Petersburg for the lot and appurtenances, at present occupied as a place of worship by the Protestant Episcopal church in this Parish." Messrs. Rt. Bolling and Wm. Corling, the surviving trustees of the church property, were authorized to convey the same to the mayor and members of the Common Hall, and it was ordered that the proceeds of the sale should be deposited with Rt. Bolling, subject to the order of the vestry.

The new church was consecrated by Bishop Moore on 5th April, 1839.

On the 11th May Messrs. C. F. Osborne, J. McFarland, and Dr. Stockdell were appointed a committee to wait upon the Rt. Rev. Wm. Meade, the assistant bishop of Virginia, and invite him to become the rector of the Parish. Bishop Meade promised to confer with the bishop and clergy at the approaching convention at Norfolk, and with their approbation to accept the invitation. After the convention, Bishop Meade at the close of a sermon preached in St. Paul's church, announced his acceptance of the invitation, and in a few weeks entered upon his duties as pastor of Bristol Parish.

On the 7th of June the bishop called the vestry and recommended that as early a call as possible should be given to the Rev. Mr. Cobbs to become the permanent pastor of the church. Whereupon, the bishop was authorized to wait upon Mr. Cobbs and inform him that it was the unanimous wish of the vestry that he should

become the rector of Bristol Parish. Mr. Cobbs having agreed to become the permanent pastor of the church, Bishop Meade felt himself at liberty to resume his Episcopal functions, which he did accordingly, after officiating as pastor for six weeks.

Bishop Meade's ministry in Petersburg is believed to have been attended with the happiest effects in harmonizing whatever of discordant elements there may have been in the congregation, and reuniting them in the bonds of Christian love. He, himself, alludes to his brief charge in Petersburg, in his report to the Convention of 1840, it the following words:

"After the Convention in Norfolk, I took temporary charge of the church in Petersburg, where I spent six weeks amidst a most affectionate and interesting congregation, to whom I became very tenderly attached, and unto some of whom, I am not without hope, God's word was blest. I confirmed 15 persoms, admitted 20 to the communion and baptized 27 children during my stay there. It was a matter of great comfort to my mind to be able, on leaving them, to announce to the congregation the acceptance of a call to the Parish of the Rev. Mr. Cobbs, who has since entered on the duties of his charge, and will, I hope, be a blessing from God to the people of that place."

The Rev. Nicholas H. Cobbs was born in Bedford county, Virginia, on 5th April, 1796. He was the eldest son of John Lewis and Susan Cobbs. He married Lucy H. L. Cobbs, his first cousin. He was ordained deacon in May 1824 in Trinity church, Staunton, by the Rt. Rev. R. C. Moore, and priest by the same

bishop in the Monumental church, Richmond, in the following May. The first year of his ministry was spent in preaching at different points in Bedford, and in Botetourt. In Bedford his labors were soon blessed in the erection of two new churches and in the organization of a flourishing parish. By his missionary labors at Liberty, in Bedford, in Botetourt, and elsewhere, he laid the foundation of other churches and parishes. In his reports to the Convention he mourns over the desolation around him, and pleads plaintively for "four or five missionaries, to occupy vacant fields, which may soon be lost to the church." Bishop Moore, in reporting his visit to the Parish, in November 1829, says: "I cannot leave this Parish without noticing how the rich blessing of Heaven has been poured out on the zealous exertions and affectionate preaching of Mr. Cobbs. But a few years since, and there were not more than two or three communicants in this county, and not a place of public worship belonging to the church. Now there are more than 70 communicants (these were soon increased to 100), and three places of public worship where service is regularly held, besides many private houses which are freely thrown open for religious exercises. But what has been more important and pleasing are the evidences of real piety, and the animation and lively zeal with which the services of the church are conducted."

In September, 1834, at the request of the last convention Mr. Cobbs became chaplain at the University of Virginia. In the report of his ministry there, he speaks thankfully of the students' prayer meeting, in which the cause of religion at that institution is a special object of supplication, and says, "If ever he has

heard earnest and fervent prayers, it has been while listening to those pious young men praying for a spiritual blessing upon the University of Virginia, and looks forward in pleasing anticipation to the time when that institution will send forth many champions of the gospel."

In 1836 he had returned to Bedford, and reported the establishment of a new Parish (West Russell), which was put in charge of Mr. Sale, one of the seals to his ministry.

Bishop Meade had been intent upon having Mr. Cobbs succeed him in Bristol Parish, and accordingly he was chosen rector of St. Paul's, Petersburg, and entered upon his ministry then in October, 1839, and performed his duties with unsurpassed zeal and devotion. He soon won the hearts of his flock, and his labors were abundantly successful. During his ministry in Petersburg there was a very unusual religious awakening, involving all the denominations, and affecting, more or less, the whole population of the city. The congregation under his charge shared in the general feeling which Mr. Cobbs encouraged by all lawful expedients, never departing from the prescribed services of the church. The present writer had the privilege of being one of the ministers invited by the rector to come to his help during the daily services which were held for several months at this propitious season to break the bread of life to hungering multitudes who thronged the House of God, and he could but admire the beautiful adaptation of the services of the church to such an exigency, supplying fit words to all the varying moods of truly religious feeling, from the lowest depth of penitence to the highest height of

praise, and keeping all the tendencies to extravagances incident to such occasions within the scriptural limits, "Let all things be done decently and in order."

In Bishop Meade's address to the Convention at Staunton, in 1842, he thus speaks of the results of this revival to the congregation of St. Paul's. "I spent a week in Petersburg, enjoying much pleasure in beholding the rich fruits of God's grace, in blessing the word, frequently and faithfully preached, and the services of the church zealonsly used by the rector and other brethren, who, for the last three months, have been almost daily meeting with the people in the House of God, where they never seemed weary of calling on Him in prayer and hearing the truth."

"One of the results of this great grace, upon the means of heaven's appointment, was the confirmation of ninety-three persons, who, it is hoped, not merely with the mouth, but with the full consent of the heart, renewed that 'solemn vow, promise and profession made at their baptism,' and which none can make unless they are renewed in the spirit of their minds."

"While in Petersburg I also admitted the Rev. Aristides Smith to priest's orders, the candidate being presented by the Rev. Mr. Grammer, and the sermon preached by Rev. Mr. Cobbs."

After just four years faithful service in Petersburg, during which he made his mark upon many minds, loving and beloved by all, he resigned his charge October, 1843, and accepted a call to St. Paul's Church, Cincinnati, where he officiated until July, 1844, having accepted the bishopric of Alabama, to which he had been elected the previous May. He was consecrated bishop of the diocese of Alabama on 28th October,

1844, during the session of the General Convention of that year in Philadelphia. The author regrets that he has not received the materials for which he has been looking to enable him to construct a sketch of his Episcopal career of seventeen years in Alabama. But he doubts not, there are many surviving memorials of his work among the institutions of the church in that diocese, and he is sure that the belief has many monuments in the hearts of its ministers and people. He died at his home in Montgomery, Alabama, on the 11th January, 1861. Like Bishop Meade, with whom he was so long associated, he was taken away from the evil to come in the form of houses desolated, churches in ruins, young men untimely slain, maidens insulted, old men and matrons mocked, and an interdict laid, *vi et armis*, upon his diocese, because its bishop and ministers would not mock God by hypocritical prayers. His sun went down as the "war-clouds rolling dun" rose on the horizon.

The Episcopal church never had a more loyal and loving son, than Nicholas Hamner Cobbs. There was a touching tenderness in his tones, when he spoke of the "old church," (as he used to call it) like that with which a good man speaks of a sainted mother.

"Beyond his highest joy, he prized her heavenly ways," and when others mocked at them he seemed not angry, but grieved, contenting himself with the prayer, "Father, forgive them, they know not what they do." He, too, (like Bishop Meade again) was an intense Virginian, in every fibre of his soul and body. The author freshly remembers the last walk and talk he had with him. It was at the General Convention in Richmond. Among other things the bishop said,

"Brother, when I die I want to be buried where the first thing I shall see on the morning of the resurrection, will be the Peaks of Otter." There was a child-like simplicity in his manner, a pathos in his voice, and a tear in his eye, which the author never can forget. It may have been a fancy, but we thought he could not live long, out of sight of the blue mountains which shadowed the spot where he was born, away from the altar and the fires, and the green graves of his sires.

Within one short year from the date of this conversation he died and was laid to rest by loving hands in the bosom of his adopted Alabama. His wish was not (could not) be gratified.

> But little he'll reck if they'll let him sleep on,
> In the grave where Virginians have laid him.

Bishop Cobbs was not only a good man, but he was a wise man, wise in winning souls, with apparently the least possible self-consciousness and self-assertion. His strongest point was his magnetism, which, without any effort, drew hearts to him and made them cling to him as the magnet draws particles of iron.

Bishop Cobbs had ten children, of whom five survive, viz: Rev. R. Addison Cobbs, who married, 1858, Elizabeth P. Storrs, of Alabama, and has, since October 20th, 1876, been rector of St. John's, Charleston, West Virginia.

2d. John Lewis, merchant, Montgomery, Alabama.

3d. Rev. Richard Hooker, who married May, 1862, Fanny Avery, and has been, since September, 1861, rector of St. Paul's, Greensboro, Alabama.

4th. Martha Smith, married June, 1858, J. A. Ellerbe, Dallas county, Alabama.

5th. Charlotte Walker, married November, 1871, N. Cobbs, Ellerbe, Alabama.

We omitted to say, in order of time, that for many years, Mr. Cobbs taught what was called an "Old Field School," near Trinity Church, Bedford, from about 1815 to 1828, and was for a time Principal of the New London Academy, and at the time of his election to St. Paul's Church, Petersburg, had charge of the Edgeworth Female Seminary, Liberty, Virginia.

REV. P. SLAUGHTER.

On the 2nd September, 1843, the author was called to succeed Mr. Cobbs, and on the 19th November, he entered upon his duties as Rector of St. Paul's Church.

It would not be becoming in the writer to be his own historian. He will, therefore, be as brief as will consist with keeping up the continuity of the narrative. Being reluctant to sever his connection with his interesting parishioners at Leeds and Upperville in Fauquier county, and Middleburg in Loudoun county, the writer was decided by the opinion and wishes of his bishop, to spend the winter in Petersburg, promising at the expiration of that time to go back to his rural parishioners who had kindly consented to wait for him. In the course of the winter God was pleased to bless his feeble labors by giving him many seals to his ministry, and a large accession to the communion of the church. Under these circumstances the vestry having been pleased to communicate to the incumbent their entire approbation of his labors and conduct, and their opinion that "God had crowned them with great success," and also to express the "unanimous desire of the congregation that he should remain as the perma-

nent pastor," the incumbent, by the advice of his Diocesan, with the consent, though not without the vigorous protestations of those who had waited for him, decided to do so.

He continued to labour in weakness, upheld and cheered by the generous sympathy of a kind, affectionate, and indulgent people, until his strength failed him. He tendered his resignation, but the vestry declined to receive it, and proposed a summer's rest and recreation. The Rev. Geo. H. Norton, who had just been ordained, was invited by the rector and vestry to fill his place during the absence for recreation. Mr. Norton came and ministered to the people with such success as to awaken the gratitude of the rector, win the confidence and commendation of the people and give promise of that wisdom in counsel, power in the pulpit and effectiveness in the parish, which his career in the ministry has since so signally illustrated.

Convinced that he could no longer bear the burden without trespassing too much upon the kindness of a generous people, he, after three months holiday, tendered his resignation, and it was accepted. During his incumbency, a chapel with free seats was built in Halifax street, in the suburbs of Petersburg, opposite to the quarter in which Grace church was situated. The incumbent who attempted to conduct a weekly service there was soon obliged by declining health to devolve it upon the indefatigable Mr. Gibson, to whom he was already indebted for ready co-operation in many labours of love. The author took leave of his congregation in November 1846, in a sermon which was solicited and published by the vestry. As that sermon is out of print the author hopes it will not be a

breach of delicacy in him to re-produce the conclusion of it which he finds in the columns of the *Southern Churchman*, whose editor (Mr. Lippitt) kindly reviewed it. The sermon coucludes thus:

"In bidding you farewell, I am anxious above all other things to have placed before your minds a sufficient amount of plain Gospel truth to clear my skirts and to leave you without excuse in the awful Day of Judgment. I therefore now call you to witness that I have not shunned to declare unto you the whole counsel of God to the best of my knowledge and belief. And once more I beseech you with groanings of spirit, as I have often done, by the comparative worthlessness of all worldly things, by the shortness of human life and the duration of Eternity, by the terrors of a death-bed without hope, by the solemnities of the last judgment, by all the horrors of hell, by all the bliss of heaven, by the agency and bloody sweat, by the cross and passion, by the precious death and burial, the glorious resurrection and ascension of Christ, our precious Saviour, to prepare to meet your God. And now farewell, thou Holy Temple, into whose gates I have so often entered with thanksgiving, and into whose courts with praise. Farewell, ye sweet singers, in unison with whom I have so often made melody in my heart to God, and in whose triumphant anthems, as on eagle's wings, my soul has soared to a mount from which it caught glimpses of the glories which glitter through the gates of pearl. Farewell, ye brethren, with whom I have so often taken counsel, and in whose company I have so often walked to the house of God. Soon you will have another pastor; another voice will become familiar to your ears; other feet will tread

these courts; other hands will break to you the bread of life, and you will be happy in your pastor and in your privileges. But, as for me, I will have no flock; I must exchange your warm hearts and sunny smiles for the cold charities of the world. I shall be that saddest of sights, a shepherd without a flock, an officer without a command, a herald who is dumb; my work here is finished; my voice shall no more be heard within these walls, but I pray that some faint echoes of it may sound sweetly in the chambers of your memories if not in your festive hours, yet in the house of mourning, in your beds of sickness, and in the hour of death, crying, "Behold the Lamb of God, who taketh away the sins of the world." "Finally, brethren, farewell; be perfect, be of one mind, live in peace, and the God of love and peace shall be with you."

REV. CHURCHILL JONES GIBSON, D. D.

In June, 1840, during Mr. Cobbs's administration, the ladies of the Wilmer Education Society proposed to the vestry of St. Paul's church to place at their disposal a certain proportion of the proceeds of their labour to be appropriated to the support of a missionary in the town and suburbs of Petersburg, whenever a missionary could be had with the approbation of the bishop of the diocese. The result of this movement was the appointment of Rev. C. J. Gibson (a newly ordained deacon) who was sent by Bishop Meade at the request of Mr. Cobbs to do the work of a city missionary, with the ultimate view of organizing a new Episcopal congregation in Petersburg. Mr. Gibson began his work in October, 1841. In the course of the winter two points were occupied in the northwestern part

of the city and its suburbs, one at the village of Ettricks across the Appomattox river, and the other in Old Street at the house of Ferdinand Pucci. Sunday schools were opened and divine services held regularly at both places. In the spring of 1842 a lot on the south bank of the river at the western extremity of Piamingo Avenue was kindly given by Robert B. Bolling of Centre Hill, as a site for the church. Through the zeal and energy of Wm. R. Johnson, Jr., and other members of St. Paul's church, the sum of $1,300 was obtained for building a church. The house (of wood) was ready for occupation by the fall of 1842, and was consecrated on the 25th February by Bishop Johns; being the second church consecrated by him in the first four months of his Episcopate.

Bishop Johns in his report says:

"(Feb'y 24th.) I visited Petersburg. In the evening I took part in the interesting services of the lecture room of St. Paul's church with the Rev. Messrs. Berkeley, Massey, Smith, and McGuire, who had come to be present at the consecration of the missionary chapel. On the next day I consecrated to the service of Almighty God, by the name of Grace church, the building erected for missionary purposes by the members of St. Paul's church. The sentence of consecration was read by Mr. Gibson the missionary; morning prayer by Mr. Massey, and the sermon by myself.

"Grace church is a plain but very neat and commodious building; it cost $1,400 and is paid for. The benevolent persons by whom it was erected contribute $500 to the missionary whose prospects of usefulness are encouraging. Sunday, February 26th, I preached

in St. Paul's church and confirmed twenty persons; in the afternoon in Grace, and confirmed seven."

It was here that the bishop inaugurated his plan for asking aid for diocesan institutions whenever Episcopal services are held. The beginning was in Grace church, on the day of its consecration. At the Convention in May 1843 this congregation was admitted into union with the diocese, and recognized as an independent church by the name of Grace church, Petersburg, Va.

The number of communicants was twenty-five—eighteen of whom had been transferred from St. Paul's. Mr. Gibson was ordained priest November 19, 1843, by Bishop Meade in Grace church, and then became rector of the congregation. In the autumn of 1850, being straitened for room, the vestry determined to build a larger edifice. Mr. Robert B. Bolling again generously gave a site on Old street at its intersection with French alley; St. Paul's church, Petersburg, gave $900; churches in Richmond, $500; in Norfolk, $300; Rev. Mr. Denison, Brooklyn, $50; Rev. G. T. Bedell, $50. The church (of brick) with enclosure, furniture and harmonium, cost $5,300, of which $3,300 was given by the communicants, then numbering about one hundred. Mr. Gibson said, "In thankfulness 'to Him who alone can build the house' the first service was held August 10, 1851. It was consecrated by Bishop Johns October 28th of the same year. The sermon was by the Rev. Dr. Norwood, from the text, 'Not by might, nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord of hosts.' Zach. iv: 6. May this be our motto," said the rector.

In 1859, the number of communicants being now

260, a lot was purchased at the intersection of High and Cross streets, of Dr. J. B. Strachan, for $2,500, of which, said the rector, "$500 was given by our constant friend and benefactor, Robert B. Bolling, of Centre Hill." The corner-stone was laid with Masonic ceremonies on 8th December 1859. The building was so far advanced by 14th July 1861 that divine service was held in the lecture room in the basement, and the rector preached on the text, "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us." "And now," says the rector, "the dreadful war which northern fanaticism brought upon us put a stop to the building, and for nearly five years we could do nothing but wait upon Him who had hitherto helped us.

"The war over, our building fund of $6,000 swept away, our means all exhausted, our young men slain, and our people's hearts sorely smitten and depressed, we began once more to build the 'House of the Lord.' Manifestly hath he helped us." On the 19th August 1870 the congregation was able to finish another house of worship, free from debt, costing altogether $38,000, $17,000 of which have been received since the war. This third building was also consecrated by Bishop Johns, who says, in his report of 1870: "April 19th—I consecrated Grace church, Petersburg, preached, and confirmed twenty. This is an admirable structure, convenient, substantial, pleasing to the eye, without any departure from the sobriety which becomes a house of Christian worship. This is the third church built for the use of this congregation through the instrumentality of its present and only rector; each being in style and size a large advance on its predecessor; the first consecrated in 1843, at the beginning of his

ministry, the second in 1852, and this last in 1870, distant, I trust, from its close. At least three other churches, within the range of his voluntary missionary services, multiply the interesting monuments of his zeal and efficiency, and bear testimony to the faithfulness with which he has 'looked to the things of others' as well as to 'his own.'"

Mr. Gibson, himself, in his Parochial report says, "Our new church was consecrated on 19th April, and already a marked increase is observable in the congregation and in their contributions." The number of communicants had risen to 409.

When that little swam of busy bees went out from the parental hive of St. Paul's, and settled at the end of Piamingo avenue on the south bank of the Appomattox river, no one dreamed that they would be so prolific in a few years as to swarm again and call for larger accommodations in Old street, and finally rise to a greater height, and settle in its present roomy house with the largest communion in the diocese.*

It is no exaggeration, but a simple tribute to the truth of history, to say, that Grace Church has been a centre of christian and church influence, which has radiated to the region round about. The counties of Chesterfield, Dinwiddie, Nottaway, Lunenburg, Greensville, Sussex and Prince George would each bear willing witness to its beneficent effects. By a service of nearly forty years Dr. Gibson has become the patriarch of Petersburg. He is one of its established institu-

* Dr. Gibson has presented for confirmation more than eleven hundred persons. He has married 1,500 couples, of whom 600 were colored; buried 2,700 persons; baptized 3,000, of whom nearly 500 were adults.

tions, and his person is as familiar to its citizens, old and young, white and black, as old Blandford Church itself. Not that we would intimate that he is cöeval with that antique ruin, or has any like marks of decay, for he seems as fresh and vigorous as the evergreens which crown old Blandford's brow.*

Rev. HORACE STRINGFELLOW.

Mr. Stringfellow was born in the county of Culpeper, and passed the years of his early manhood at the bar. He was for many years the able and faithful attorney for the commonwealth in the county of Madison. But when his eyes were opened to see "the light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ," he could be no longer content to be an expounder of the law of the land, but felt constrained to pass from the law to the gospel, and became an ambassador and advocate for Christ. Under this impulse he gave up a lucrative practice, and took his family to Alexandria, where he could have more congenial associations and access to the library and lectures of the Theological Seminary. He was ordained (we think) in 1835 in St. Paul's Church, Alexandria. His first charge was at Millwood, in Clark (not Clarke) county, to which he was commended by Bishop Meade, whose home was in that Parish. After about four years of earnest work there, he accepted a call to Trinity Church, Washington city, where he officiated with many good fruits to a large congregation, composed of many prominent persons, members of

* One element of the success of Grace Church is that it has always been a free church.

Congress and others, who, during the winter seasons, fill the vacant seats in the metropolitan churches, and furnish the pastors of those churches an opportunity of exerting an influence which may be diffused through the States. Mr. Stringfellow embraced all fit opportunities of attending those "associations" in the country so highly commended by Bishops Moore and Meade, and the conventions of that day, and which perhaps contributed as much to revive the lukewarm Christian, and awaken the impenitent, and bring young men into the ministry, as any means of grace which has been brought to bear upon the diocese of Virginia. The present writer had the privilege of being a frequent co-worker with him on these occasions. It was an occasion of this sort which first made the people of St. Paul's acquainted with him, who was destined to be one of their future pastors. He came at the instigation of the author, who was then rector of the Parish; and the surviving members of the congregation of that day, we doubt not, have a pleasing and grateful memory of the "season of refreshing," when the people crowded the sanctuary day and night for weeks, and the Lord added to the church many, whom, we trust, are now among the saved in heaven. When St. Paul's was vacated by the present writer, and the vestry were looking for a new pastor, they naturally turned to one who was so fresh in their memories, and Mr. Stringfellow was called, and, having accepted the call, entered upon his ministry in January, 1847. At the next convention he reported an addition of seven, and a total of two hundred and thirty-five communicants.

In 1848 he reported, 24 added, 38 removed, died 7; total 214.

In 1849, added 14, removed 36, died 5; total 188.

In 1850, added 6, removed 8, died 3; total 183.

In 1851.

In 1852.

In 1853, added 12, removed 14, died 0; total 189.

Mr. Stringfellow's ministry does not show such results in figures, as it probably would have done in the old circumstances of the Parish. Hitherto the pastors of St. Paul's had nearly the whole field to themselves and gathered the harvests into their garner. But in the course of events the times had changed. Grace church had become a power in the Parish and absorbed many of the people who would otherwise have swelled the congregation and communion of St. Paul's. There seems also to have been an unusual number of removals from the Parish, viz: seventy-three communicants in two years. Against these adverse circumstances the incumbent labored faithfully and bravely until on February 16, 1854, the holy and beautiful old St. Paul's was burned to the ground. The author begs pardon for uttering one plaintive lamentation over a temple associated in his mind with so many "pleasures" and so many "pains of memory."

During this year Mr. Stringfellow resigned his charge of St. Paul's church and became the pastor of a flock in Hanover, and has since, as long as increasing age, and weakness of sight permitted, devoted himself to missionary work in Goochland, Louisa and the region round about him; and now in his old age it must be a great comfort to him that he has a son and a grandson in the ministry, and is represented by other

children and grandchildren who will perpetuate his name and memory in Bristol Parish.

REV. THOMAS E. LOCKE, RECTOR *Protem.*

Corner Stone of the New Church laid.

The people of St. Paul's were now without a church and without a pastor. Rev. Messrs. Lay, Norwood and others were called in succession, but declined. The Rev. Thos. E. Locke was invited to take charge of the congregation. The site of the church which had been burned was sold, and, after some negotiations which need not be reproduced now, a lot on Union street was bought from Mr. Charles Corling. On the 20th of June, 1855, the corner stone of the new church was laid with Masonic ceremonies. The following articles were deposited in a stone in the north-west corner on a level with the sleepers of the main floor.

1. A silver plate, presented by the Masonic Fraternity, inscribed thus, viz.: "The corner stone of an edifice devoted to the service of God, was laid under the mastership of Wm. T. Turnbull of Blandford Lodge, No. 3, of Virginia, in the presence of the Lodge, the 20th June, *Anno Lucis* 5857, by Benjamin Harrison Grand Warden." 2. A Bible. 3. A book of Common Prayer. 4. Almanac of the Protestant Episcopal Church, 1855, *Southern Churchman*, *Banner of the Cross*, *Daily Press* and *Southside Democrat* and *Petersburg Intelligencer;* two pieces of American coin; the Constitution and Canons of the Protestant Episcopal Church; a parchment inscribed, "Corner Stone of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, laid in city of Petersburg, June 28th, 1855. Rt. Rev. Bishop Meade,

Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Virginia, Rt. Rev. John Johns, Assistant Bishop, Rev. Thos. E. Locke, temporary rector; vestrymen, Joseph Bragg, David May, Thos. Withers, Thos. Gholson, J. Weddell, J. E. Cuthbert, Lemuel Peebles, Joseph D. White, Lewis Lunsford and John H. Patterson."

Architects, Nevins and Neilson.

Prayer was said by Rev. Minturn Thrift, chaplain of the Lodge. The sentences were read by the Rev. Thomas E. Locke. The choir sang Gloria in Excelsis. Rev. P. G. Robert, Grand Chaplain of the State, made an address. Choir sang one hundredth psalm. Rev. Mr. Gibson pronounced the benediction. The building was turned over to the contractors, who went to work upon it.

Rev. WILLIAM H. PLATT.

1856, January 29th, Rev. William H. Platt was invited, and accepted the charge of St. Paul's, and began services in Mechanics Hall the third Sunday in Lent. The first service in the new church (in the basement) was on the first Sunday in May. Mr. Platt, like Mr. Stringfellow, had been bred to the bar, which tends to give a readiness of thought and expression, which not only lightens the burden of the ministry, but often makes them more effective speakers. With these qualities, Mr. Platt soon rallied the flock, which had been somewhat scattered and disheartened for want of a fold and a pastor. Soon the varied wheels in the intricate mechanism of a Parish began to revolve under his influence with accelerated impulse, and all hearts became more hopeful, and all hands more diligent. If we are not mistaken, it was to his energy and influence

the Parish was indebted for the commodious rectory adjoining the church, which adds so much to the comfort of the minister and the attractiveness of the Parish. At the ensuing convention the rector reported an addition of seven to the communion; a loss of nine, with an aggregate of one hundred and eighty-eight communicants.

On the 19th of May, 1857, the new church was consecrated by Bishop Meade, and pastor and people entered into its gates with thanksgiving, and into its courts with praise, thankful to God, and speaking good of his name. The rector reported to the convention an addition of thirty-eight to the communion; a loss by death, removal, &c., of twelve, and present number two hundred and six.

In 1858 the communion had risen to two hundred and thirty-one, twenty-five having been added, and seven lost.

In 1859 twenty-three were added, raising the number of communicants to two hundred and seventy.

The church this year sustained a heavy loss by the death of Colonel Joseph Bragg (on the second of November), one of its oldest and most faithful members, who had been a church-warden of Bristol Parish for twenty years. The vestry passed appropriate resolutions in memory of his character and services.

John Dodson was elected a vestryman in his place.

In 1860 forty communicants were added, and twenty-nine lost, leaving two hundred and forty-seven as the present number.

1860, October 1st, the following resolutions in acknowledgment of the chime of bells in memory of Miss Bayley were passed:

"*Whereas*, Judge John Perkins, M. C., of Louisiana, and his wife, Mrs. Perkins, have generously presented this church with a chime of bells, which they desire shall be kept as a perpetual memorial of Mrs. Perkins' daughter, the late Miss Anna May Bayley, who departed this life in the bloom of youth, a communicant of this church, on the 26th of March 1860.

"*Resolved*, That the vestry highly appreciates, and is sincerely thankful for, this evidence of their kind consideration for this church, and confidently assure them that the same feelings are entertained by the entire congregation, and that our best efforts shall be exerted to carry out the laudable object of the generous donors, to perpetuate the memory of one so worthy to be remembered for her gentle and amiable spirit, her bright intelligence and Christian virtues; and that a copy of these resolutions be engraved on a mural tablet and fixed in a suitable place in the church."

In 1861 and 1862–'3 there are no reports in the Convention Journals from St. Paul's church, and nothing on the records of the vestry of note but resolutions in memory of Bishop Cobbs, who for four years was the honored and beloved rector of this Parish. For several years there were no reports from St. Paul's church in the Convention Journals. This is not strange when we remember that Bristol Parish was a battle-field, over which grand armies were marching and countermarching, leaving desolation and tears and blood in their track. The surface of the earth was bristling with forts and cut up with sepulchres. The chime of church bells was drowned by the beating drum and the

bursting bomb. The dove of peace folds its wings and hides its meek head when the martial eagle is hovering in the air. Much time and strength were expended in visiting the sick and feeding the hungry, binding up broken hearts and broken limbs, and pouring the balm of comfort into bruised spirits. Refugees, flying before the spoiler, sought asylum in the city; sick and wounded soldiers in the hospital and in the field; fathers seeking their lost sons, and mothers weeping for their children, and refusing to "be comforted because they were not"—made hourly and heavy drafts upon the time and sympathies of minister and people, which none can appreciate but those who have realized them in their experience. The only record of all these services and trials is in the memories of those who survive, and in Heaven's High Chancery.

In 1863 there were twenty-six added to the communion and twenty-two lost by removal, &c., leaving an aggregate of 263 communicants.

In 1864 we find an order of the vestry to repair damage done to the church by the bursting of a shell, sent by the enemy's batteries.

1865. The following from the members of the vestry at this date will illustrate the bondage of the Church under military bondage: "An order has been published by the military authorities commanding this post (Petersburg) requiring all pastors of churches in this city to use the same prayer for the President of the U. S., as before the war, and those who have not taken the oath of allegiance, should do so at once, or forthwith leave the keys of the church at the office of the Provost Marshal; it is the unanimous opinion of the vestry that the rector of this church should take

the oath of allegiance and use the prayer for the President of the U. S."

This is a new version of the power of the keys, and is one of the many instances of a Provost Marshal doing what Mr. Lincoln had deprecated as running the churches. The vestry regarding this as a lesser evil than leaving the churches in charge of the Federal army chaplains. Messrs. Platt and Gibson, however, had conscientious scruples about recognizing the authority of the military in spiritual matters. They called on Gen. Ferrero, the commandant of the post (who had been a dancing master) and told him their views, showing him the Confederate Prayer Book, which contained no such prayer. He said that he had no power but to enforce the law, emanating from Mr. Stanton. Mr. Gibson then went to Gen. Hartsuff, commanding the district, and said that he would endeavour to procure from Bishop Johns a pastoral letter recommending his clergy to use the prayer. The General paroled him as a prisoner of war, and sent him by rail to Burkeville. Mr. G. there found that all the locomotives had been impressed to convey soldiers from North Carolina, and no train was going the other way. He walked to Keysville (20 miles) and procured from Col. Carrington a buggy, in which he and the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, minister of the Parish, reached Bishop Johns, then sojourning near Scottsburg on the Danville road. After two hours conference, Mr. Gibson returned with the pastoral letter in his pocket, and with authority to send it to the Richmond clergy for publication to the diocese. He reached Clover Depot as one of the trains with Federal soldiers was drawn up. He entered without ceremony a box car among the rank and file, reaching

Petersburg in time, next day, to see Mr. Platt before the close of the day. They then went to the Provost Marshal, took the oath, and announced to their congregations the next morning the bishop's recommendation to read the prayer.

The correspondence between the rector and the vestry, incident to the severing of the tie between them, was marked by mutual regrets, and good wishes. After spending some years in Louisville, Kentucky, Mr. Platt went to San Francisco, California, where as rector of a church, and professor in the only chair of Ethics on the Pacific coast, he has a wide field for his energy and varied abilities, as a defender of the faith in the spheres of science and religion. Besides his work in the ministry, Mr. Platt has made occasional excursions in the walks of literature, both in prose and poetry.

The variations in the salary of the minister from $2,000 to $2,500, $5,000 and $7,300, and back to $2,000, illustrates the fluctuation of the currency in war times.

Rev. JOHN COSBY.—1866, 1867.

The same vestry meeting, which accepted Mr. Platt's resignation, elected the Rev. Mr. Cosby rector of St. Paul's Church. Mr. Cosby's ministry was brief and brilliant. Endowed with rare gifts of oratory, both physical and mental, his eloquence attracted large congregations, filled the pews, and added to the communion.

In 1866 he reported to the convention an addition of forty-four to the communion; present number two hundred and sixty-nine; Sunday school teachers and scholars two hundred and twenty-five.

In 1867 Mr. Cosby reported an addition of fifty-five to the communion, and a loss by death and removal of thirteen members; present number three hundred and one; marriages twenty-two; Sunday school two hundred and eighty-six; Parish school teachers and scholars one hundred and twenty-five; contributions to church debt $2,000; total contributions $5,872. "A sinking fund has been set apart to pay the church debt. The Parish school, he adds, is a precious trust for the teachers; an inestimable benefit to the poor, and a nursery for the church."

On the minutes of the vestry this year is recorded a grateful recognition of the generosity of David B. Tennant, Esq., in voluntarily paying out of his own purse to the vestry $3,000 (devised by the late Mrs. Anne Brydon, a communicant of St. Paul's, in a will which was pronounced by the court to be invalid). Mr. Tennant being the residuary legatee, this and other much larger legacies to other parties was his personal property by an unquestioned title. Mr. Tennant, of his own free and good will, paid all these legacies, and thus set an example of unselfishness, which did him much honor, and merits a special recognition and record.

At the end of two years Mr. Cosby resigned his charge, and said, "The continued ill health of my family, which necessitates our constant separation, and the consequent harassment of mind and body while bearing this, and still trying to perform all the duties of a large charge, forces me to consider my resignation a duty." Two communications, one from within, the other from without the communion, asking a reconsideration, were referred to Mr. Cosby by the vestry.

His final reply to this remonstrance is very touching: "Most heartily do I thank the signers of those affectionate letters of remonstrance. I shall carry them with me as my household gods. It shall be my little boy's first reading lesson, to learn the names of those who so loved and respected his father. But I may not withdraw my resignation; my reasons are as binding, and my duty the same."

REV. JOHN HENRY DUCACHET WINGFIELD, D. D.

Dr. Wingfield took charge of St. Paul's Church, 1st May, 1868, and preached his inaugural sermon on 3d Sunday after Easter, and administered communion to 175 persons. At the convention in the same month he reported: "Having so recently entered upon my duties, I cannot make a full report of last year's work." He gathered from the register these statistics, viz: Communicants last reported 302, removed 45, died 18.

Dr. Wingfield kept a diary of his daily labours during his whole ministry, which is a notable example of industry and method which other clergymen would do well to imitate. Among other uses, it facilitates very much the labours of the chronicler. It bears somewhat the relation to the parochial reports as the merchant's day book does to his ledger; giving the daily details of the sum of the year's work. The amount of work recorded in this journal would have been impossible for any one who had not a strong physique and a rare faculty of order, however highly charged may have been the motive power behind it. We have not merely a record of services and sermons every Sunday and other holy days, but between these, and often

on the same day, are interposed baptisms, marriages, funerals, addresses in Sunday school and Parish schools; visitations, lectures and catechizing at Missions on Bollingbrook and Washington streets. There is also a record of services and lectures on every day in Advent and Lent with the topics of each day, showing a great variety and yet regular concatenations of subjects all bearing on each other and concurring to the same end, viz: the glory of the Great Head of the Church, "Jesus Christ, the same yesterday, to-day and ever." There are also recorded many incidents of which the church and the parish was the scene, as confirmations, ordinations, convocations, &c. Some of these the author takes the responsibility of reporting without the rector's knowledge, because they illustrate the history of the Parish. For example:

"July 20, the burial service was read by Bishop Beckwith over the remains of the youngest son of the rector, and on 21st by the rector over the remains of Wm. S. Simpson, Sr.

"26th, Bishop Beckwith preached and ordained Wm. Boone to the office of Deacon.

"August 17th, 8½ P. M., a meeting of the congregations of St. Paul's and Grace churches was held in the basement of St. Paul's, to consider the need in the city of organizing a missionary association. The exercises were conducted with much interest, and it is earnestly hoped that great good will result.

"August 27, a meeting in the same place to organize the Church Lay Association. About 75 persons were present. The officers were elected, and committees of ladies and also of gentlemen were appointed, who met and organized on the 21st.

"December 20, Burial service of Judge Thomas S. Gholson, a former member of the vestry of St. Paul's."

At the end of the first year, May 1879, Dr. Wingfield sums up the year's work thus: Communicants, added 35, lost by removal and death 18, present number 255. Sunday School teachers 26, scholars 180. Two other schools, one of 20 teachers and 75 scholars, the other of 26 teachers and 130 scholars, under the supervision and control of the Church Lay Association, composed of members of St. Paul's and Grace churches.

May 1st, 1870, the rector sums up the work of another year thus: Communicants, added 41, lost 30, present number 244.

"August 5, services in the basement until October 18, when we returned to the church.

"Nov. 18, the exterior of the church is repaired. The height of the steeple from the ground is 170 feet, and the cross is 15 feet high; the yard arm of the cross 10 feet long. Cost of repairs within and without $2,800.

"The year's work to May 7th, 1871, sermons and addresses, 370; baptisms, 60; communicants added, 4; lost, 20; present number, 244; contributions, $4,640; including repairs and $300 for memorial window to Gen. Lee.

"Sept. 25, 1871, St. Paul's school opened. Prof. Craig, Miss Timberlake, Mrs. Waddell, Miss Hill and Prof. Hahr, with 42 scholars being present. This institution is intended to be worked in connection with the Parish, and as a Parish school. It opens under very favourable auspices.

"Dec. 16, 1871, there were erected in the church

three memorial windows, one to Gen. Lee, one to Paul Wingfield, son of the rector, and one to Elizabeth Wentworth Paul. These windows add very much to the beauty of the church."

In Oct. 15, 1874, it is said, "A very beautiful window has been placed in the church by Mrs. D. B. Tennant in memory of Mrs. Brydon."

Sunday, Aug. 18, 1872, at 11 A. M., the Rev. Horace Stringfellow read the burial service over the remains of Elizabeth Dallam (Lee) Wingfield, the wife, loving and beloved, of the rector, whose dying testimony was, "I love Jesus with all my heart, with all my mind, with all my soul, and with all my strength." In the midst of her intense sufferings she exclaimed, "What are they in comparison of the sufferings of my Saviour!" She was the president of the orphan asylum, in the welfare of whose inmates she took a lively interest. The church was crowded. The chancel was draped in purple emblems of mourning. On the purple velvet pall was worked a large white cross. The pall-bearers (vestrymen) bore it into the church, and after the services, in which the anthem was sung alternately by choir and priests came the sweet hymn, "Angels of Jesus":

"Hark, hark my soul, angelic songs are swelling," &c.

As the remains were borne from the church the choir sang, "Asleep in Jesus." At the grave the sweet hymn which was a favorite with the deceased, and which her husband sung for her as she was dying, "Abide with me," was sung amidst the tears of many friends.

At the convention, 1873, Dr. Wingfield, with the

Rev. Aristides Smith, assistant minister and vice-rector of St. Paul's church school reported: Communicants added, 43; removed, 19; died, 4; present number, 282; Sunday school teachers, 60; scholars, 342; parochial schools, paid teachers, 10; scholars, 160.

1874. Dr. Wingfield reported to the Council at Charlottesville for the past year: Communicants added, 22; removed, 30; present number, 274. Parochial schools: paid teachers, 5; scholars, 80.

On 2d December, 1874, a large number of the clergy being present, the Rev. Dr. Wingfield was consecrated as missionary bishop of Northern California.

The sermon was preached by Bishop Atkinson, from the text: "It is required in stewards that a man be found faithful." Bishops Lay and Lyman were the presenters. Bishop Johns consecrated; five bishops uniting in the laying on of hands. The service was very solemn and imposing, and the music beautiful and well rendered. Bishop Johns in his report of it says: "I united with the bishops of North Carolina, Easton, and the assistant bishop of Maryland in the consecration of the Rev. J. H. D. Wingfield as missionary bishop of Northern California. The worthy son of my early and valued friend, Rev. J. Wingfield of Portsmouth, a pupil of mine at William and Mary College, and afterwards a presbyter of this diocese, whom I had learned to prize for his devoted and evangelic ministry. I could but part with him with reluctance. In his distant home of increased responsibility, arduous service and ceaseless cares, he may be assured of the affectionate sympathy and prayers of the brethren with whom he has been associated, and of their joy in the fruits with which they trust his labors will be crowned."

Bishop Wingfield preached his farewell sermon as rector on 6th December, but continued to officiate, assisted by Rev. Mr. Ward.

February 28, 1875, opened with service and address the Blandford mission school, which was begun on Bollingbrook street May 24th, 1868, with ten teachers and six scholars, and is now moved to pursue its work in Blandford. Dr. Wingfield delivering an address on, "Who hath despised the day of small things?" The room was filled, and everything conspired to encourage the work of spreading the gospel among the people of Blandford.

On 21st March Bishop Wingfield held his first confirmation, laying his hands on the heads of twenty-nine persons.

On 22nd he confirmed two persons, and addressed a large congregation on the results of the long season of Lent, and then he went to his distant and arduous missionary field in California.

REV. CLAUDIUS RAWLS HAINS, D. D.

Dr. Hains is a native of South Carolina, and an *alumnus* of the Theological Seminary and of William & Mary College. He was ordained by Bishop Meade at the Theological Seminary in Virginia 18 , and spent the first years of his ministry in South Carolina and in Virginia. He removed to the diocese of Maryland and became rector of St. Timothy's church, Catonsville. He had been a personal friend and classmate of Dr. Wingfield, and when the latter was elected bishop and vacated St. Paul's church, the vestry invited Dr. Hains to become its rector.

Dr. Hains began his ministry in St. Paul's on the first Sunday after Easter, 2nd April, 1875. At the Convention of the same year he reported—baptisms 40, confirmations 31, communicants 304, marriages 6, funerals 10, Sunday school teachers 50, scholars 274, parochial schools 1, scholars 51.

At the Convention of May 1876, he reported—baptisms 88, confirmations 60, communicants added 100, lost by death and removal 32, aggregate 372, Sunday school teachers 53, scholars 268, parish school 68; contributions—Blandford mission $948, Church Home $568, other contributions $2,500. Dr. Hains adds in his remarks: "Our mission in Blandford is vigorously pushed forward by efficient lay readers and untiring lay workers. Our missionary, Rev. John McGill, left us in October for Ireland, where he died in March last, young in years, but full of good works. Our orphanage has been re-organized under a new charter and a new name, viz: St. Paul's Church Home. We have had the good fortune to secure as matron of this Institution a sister (Miss Fickling) from the Potter Memorial House in Philadelphia, to which we applied at the suggestion of our late beloved bishop."

1877. Dr. Hains reports—communicants added, 36; lost, 21; present number, 387; parochial schools: paid teachers, 1; scholars, 55.

1878. Dr. Hains reported at the Convention of this year, baptisms 40; confirmations 23; communicants added 41; lost 14; present number 414; Sunday school teachers 44; scholars 270; Parish school teacher 1; scholars 50.

These facts and figures need no comment; they speak for themselves, and show a steady, healthy

growth; the communion having risen in three years from 304 to 414.

But these are not the only favorable indications. The Blandford mission, which was developed out of the mission school on Bollingbrook street, was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Ward until he removed to California. The guild then invited the Rev. Mr. McGill of St. John's to take charge of the Blandford chapel in connection with his work at St. John's. He accepted and worked until failing health constrained his resignation. From this time, Feb'y 12th, 1877, the mission work was carried on by lay readers. The Rev. Giles B. Cooke then took charge of it until March 1878. The work again devolved upon lay readers until March 1879, when the Rev. George C. Sutton was invited to take charge of it and is now the missionary.

The church of the Good Shepherd, on the site of the old court-house, and at the foot of the hill on whose hoary brow stands the old church in picturesque ruin, is a new and beautiful feature in the physiognomy of Blandford, a city once full of people, but now sitting solitary like a widow in her weeds.

> "Childless and crownless
> In her voiceless woe,
> An empty urn within her withered hands,
> Whose holy dust was scattered long ago."

Another pleasing feature in the history of Bristol Parish is St. Paul's Church Home, where the poor have the gospel preached to them, and little children are clothed and fed, and are taught to sing hosannas in the temple. With such clients at their side, the

rector of St. Paul's and the Blandford missionary and the gracious matrons and fair maidens cannot plead in vain at the bar of a Christian people, the followers of Him who has constituted every poor man, every weeping widow and every fatherless child his representative on earth, and has promised to reward every alms deed to them, even to the giving of a cup of cold water in his name, as if it had been done to himself.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, PETERSBURG.

As the chapel of the Good Shepherd in Blandford is the outgrowth of the mission in Bollingbrook street, so St. John's church is the culmination of the Washington street mission. The first strategic point occupied by the pioneer laymen in this work was at the corner of Shepherd and South streets, in the spring of 1867. The first regular meeting of the board was at the office of Dr. Thomas Stanley Beckwith, on the 2d of April, 1868. On the 9th of May it was resolved to organize Episcopal mission school (No. 2) at some point near Bollingbrook street, under the charge of Major Cooke. On the 31st of May they advanced their position to the present chapel. In August the mission was merged in the Lay Association, and Doctors Wingfield and Gibson held services there. At the Convention at Charlottesville, in 1874, the chapel was made an independent church. In 1876 the Rev. Thomas Spencer became Dr. Gibson's assistant, and ministered at St. John's. In April 1879 the Rev. Mr. Spencer was chosen rector of St. John's church, and on Easter Monday of the same year, the following persons were elected vestrymen: Dr. Thomas S. Beckwith, Thomas S. Beckwith, Jr., R. O. Egerton, G. F. Deshazor, Chas.

S. Hurt, R. H. Wilkins, W. M. Habliston, Isham F. Eanes, W. A. Beasley, Richard Bishop, Alexander Eastwood.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.

Before the war there were a number of colored people connected with St. Paul's and Grace churches. Prominent among them was Caroline Bragg, whose heart's desire and prayer to God was, to see an Episcopal congregation of her race. After 1865, a Sunday school of colored people was organized in Grace church, and sustained by Alexander Weddell and Robert A. Gibson, candidate for orders. At a later period another school was organized by the earnest labors of Major Cooke in connection with St. Paul's church. In 1877 Alexander Weddell organized the first Episcopal congregation of colored people in Petersburg, and ministered to them in the chapel (reared by Rev. Horace Stringfellow, Jr., during the war), in connection with a day school, numbering 400 or more. The children were instructed in the Bible and Prayer Book. There being forty communicants, it was resolved to build a chapel—the first having been burned. Funds were contributed by Major Stone of Freedmen's Bureau, Mrs. James of the Pennsylvania Commission, and Dr. Smith of the New York Commission, amounting to upwards of $5,000. The title was vested in trustees. This was St. Stephen's church. The next step was to place over it a colored rector, and the Rev. J. S. Atwell took charge of the church and parish school. He carried on the work from 1868 to 1873, adding thirty-two persons to the communion. Mr. Atwell was succeeded by Rev. Giles B. Cooke in the care of

the church, and a Normal school of three departments. The Normal school has sent out forty-two teachers to the Public schools in Virginia. J. M. Sallard and Peter Morgan have been ordained deacons, and Thomas W. Cain is now a candidate for orders. The work is managed by a rector and vestry, under a committee, appointed annually at the Diocesan Council of Virginia. By the grace of God this good work, so honorable to the church and to those who have originated and have carried it to its present success, has survived and surmounted many discouragements.

No one, we think, can join in or witness the worship at St. Stephen's church, without admiring the decency and order of its conduct, and the unanimity and heartiness of its ringing responses, and wishing it (in the words of the Psalmist) "Good luck in the name of the Lord."

Rev. Giles B. Cooke, Rector. Communicants, 117.

Vestrymen—J. J. Cain, Senior Warden; Thomas W. Cain, Treasurer; Alfred Pryor, Registrar; George F. Bragg, J. S. Russell, J. J. Campbell, James K. Knight.

TOWN OF BLANDFORD.

Its Rise and Fall—Centre of Commerce, of Society, of Religion—Scotch merchants and Tobacco trade with Glasgow—Merchant Princes in scarlet robes, &c.—Lines addressed to the village of Blandford in its decay.

Petersburg and Blandford were raised to the rank of towns in the same year (1748). But the latter was the elder sister, if the younger has overshadowed and ab-

sorbed her. The tide of population which flowed up the Appomattox from its mouth, was checked by the bluffs of Blandford, and settled upon its present site. William Poythress, on whose land it was planted, was a vestryman of 1727, and died in 1768, in the 63d year of his age. It was probably named before it was incorporated. There is a natural curiosity about the origin of the names of places which have become historical. It is a received tradition that it was named after the family of Bland. This is plausible, and may be true, but it does not account for the last syllable (ford), the river never having been fordable between its mouth and the falls, except by some adventurous rider on a fox-chase or like exigency, when, "sink or swim," bold men plunge into deep water or more inextricable mire. Until bridges were built, there were ferries all along the river. But for the uniformity of the foregoing tradition, we would have conjectured that it might have been named after the town of Blandford in England, seated upon a bend in the river Stour, which was famous for its fairs for horses and as a gathering place for the gentry of the vicinity at the annual races upon a neighboring down. In this respect it was like our Blandford. The English town, too, gave the title of Marquis to the Duke of Marlborough (Marquis of Blandford). Many towns in England and America were named after him, and as thanksgiving days for his victories were ordered to be observed in every parish of her Majesty's great colony and dominion of Virginia, our Blandford might have been named for him. This historical reminiscence occurs to us in passing, but we do not oblige ourselves to defend it. (See Palmer's Calendar, p. 89.)

In 1737, the Brick church, now become historical as Blandford church, was opened on Well's hill, overlooking Blandford, and became the religious centre of the Parish.

In 1752, the general assembly passed an act reciting, that whereas the town of Blandford "has greatly improved, and would improve more, and trade be increased, if trustees were appointed for carrying it on," Sir William Skipwith (baronet), Robert Bolling, Sam. Gordon, Wm. Poythress, Jr., Patrick Ramsay, Peter Bland and John Bland, gentlemen (all vestrymen but two), are appointed trustees for regulating the placing of houses and carrying on the town, with authority to impose fines, and appropriate them to building and keeping in repair the wharves, &c. The owners of lots were required within three years to build upon each lot a dwelling house, containing four hundred feet superficial measure upon the ground plot. (7th Hening 608.)

In 1757 a significant event occurred in the history of the town, indicating its growing importance and those relations with Scotland which had so much influence in the development of its prosperity.

Shalto Charles Douglas (Lord Aberdeen), Grand Master of the Free and Accepted Masons of Scotland, with the brethren of the Grand Lodge thereunto subscribing, granted a charter to Blandford Lodge, in Prince George county, province of Virginia, of which the following were constituted officers, viz: Right Worshipful Hugh Miller, Master; the Worshipful Peter Johnson, Senior Warden, Samuel Gordon, Esq., Junior Warden, and James Anderson, Esq., Secretary. These, and such other brethren as they shall upon en-

quiry and trial find to be duly qualified, and their successors, are constituted a free and regular Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons for all time. This charter was given in St. Mary's chapel, Edinburgh, on 9th September, in the year of Light, 5757. Miller and Gordon were also wardens of Bristol Parish.

In 1759, twenty acres of land adjoining the town, belonging to Patrick Ramsay, gentleman, were added by act of assembly to Blandford, so soon as the same shall be laid off in lots, and the lots shall be "built on and saved," agreeable to the directions of a former act appointing trustees, &c.

It was the tobacco trade which gave such impulse to Blandford, and Virginia's chief market was Glasgow, so soon as the American trade was thrown open to Scotland by her union with England (1707). From this era dates the prosperity of Glasgow itself. Up to the middle of the last century the foreign trade of Glasgow was conducted by joint stock companies. A Glasgow vessel of sixty tons first crossed the Atlantic in 1718. The first adventure to Virginia (says Dugald Valentine's Diary) was under the sole charge of the captain acting as supercargo. When he was asked on his return for a statement of his accounts, he replied that he had no statement; but here were the proceeds, throwing upon the table a large hoggar (stocking) stuffed to the top with coin. As an unlettered man had been so successful, they thought a trained accountant would do better, and so they sent one, and he came back with a beautiful statement, but no hoggar. The trade so increased, that, about 1735, the Scotch merchants sent factors to live in Virginia and buy tobacco to the best advantage. Hence Scotch

merchants poured into Dumfries, on the Potomac, Falmouth, on the Rappahannock, and many other towns, including Blandford. In 1772, out of ninety thousand hogsheads of tobacco imported into Britain, Glasgow imported forty-nine thousand, and one of her merchants (Glassford) owned twenty-five ships in the trade. The tobacco lords were the magnates (great folks) of Glasgow. They promenaded the Trongate in long scarlet robes and bushy wigs, and other men gave way as they passed. Virginia street, and Jamaica street, in Glasgow, still perpetuate the memory of the trade which enriched her merchants and gave such great impulse to her prosperity and changed her social physiognomy. Blandford shared in this prosperity, and the Scottish Gordons, and Ramsays, and Murrays, Mackies, Maitlands, McKenzies, Brydons, Robertsons, Colquehouns, and others, too numerous to mention, were leading men on change in the church and in society, and, intermarrying with our Virginia maidens, have transmitted their blood to many of the best people of this generation. It is worthy of note that Scotch families, such as the Dunlops, Tennants, Magills, Camerons, &c., are, to this day, leaders in the tobacco trade of Petersburg, which has grown so great as to swallow up her sisters, Blandford and Pocahontas, which were merged in one corporation in 1784.

The medical men who figured in the last century were Doctors Goldie and Thompson, McCartie, Bland, Hall and Shore, whose shop still stands a monument to his memory.

Among the earliest lawyers, who were of counsel to the vestry, were Thomas Eldridge, Stephen Dewey and Augustine Claiborne, whose receipts for fees are still of

record in the register. Among those who illuminated the bar, in later days, were Colonel William Davies, son of the great president of Princeton college, and grandfather of the present bishop of Virginia, and George Keith Taylor (who married the sister of Chief Justice Marshall), whose eloquence was said to rival that of Patrick Henry, and whose only visible monument, now in Blandford, is his dwelling-house, lately pointed out to the author by Robert B. Bolling of Centre Hill, a gentleman brimful of antique memories and traditions.

Blandford too, though geographically in the east, was yet at one time socially the west end of the two sister cities. There are those still living who have dim memories or shadowy traditions of the merry marriages, the sumptuous dinners, the brilliant balls, and the shining equipages which made Blandford the centre around which society was revolved. But a change has come over her,

> "And many a change,
> Faces and footsteps, and all things strange."

The song of the sailor is no more heard on the wharves of Blandford; nor the voices of her tobacco merchants at the "breaks;" nor the hum of industry in her streets; nor the sounds of revelry in her halls; nor the pleadings of lawyers at her bar: nor of preachers in the old pulpit. The Old Court-house is gone; the Mason's Hall is no more; Walter Boyd's (the Old Raleigh of the town) is closed; the Rising Sun (another inn) has gone down, and a poet of Petersburg thus sings her dirge:

BLANDFORD.

A jolly place, said he, in days of old,
But something ails it now.—*Wordsworth.*

Darkness is dropping o'er the lonely hills
The mantle of the inter-lunar night,
And every sound is hushed, save such as fills
The startled fancy with vague dreams of fright.
From thy deep vale imbosked in mystery,
Some viewless goblin seems to wail aloud for thee.

A chill, as of the charnel-house, comes o'er
My shrinking bosom, aad the distempered mind
Yields to wierd thoughts, as from the river's shore
The sailor's cry comes up the gusty wind;
While from some haunted hollow hoots the owl,
In answer to the trusty watch-dog's wakeful growl.

At such a moment, and in such a mood,
I love to view thee; lo! the distant fire
Whose column flares above the eastern wood,
A solemn thought and feeling doth inspire;
Thus like that pillared flame, from meanest things
Doth oft arise, methinks, our high imaginings.

Hence naught in nature is despised by those
Within whose soul-wrought shrines the worshipped light
Of universal truth and beauty glows,
Redeeming even the wilderness of blight,
And wakening into life, 'mid utter wreck,
Sweet flowers of feeling which the humblest objects deck.

And who be they, who in a scene like this,
No tender shade decry—no darkened charm?
Base souls! that only count their own vile bliss—
Whom Pity can not reach nor fancy warm;
Who read not Nature's volume oft, or well,
But merely their own little—selfish lessons spell.

For them—the night wind hath no spirit voice
They only feel, if warm or bleak it blow,
Careless whom it may grieve or whom rejoice—
Whence it may come, or whither it may go:
Earth's secrets and the mysteries of Heaven
A closed book all, whose clasps by them shall ne'er be riven.

"If ignorance be bliss"—how truly blest
Must be their deep, indissoluble trance!
Can scorn from such a source e'er stir thy breast?
Then from the pall, fling back a scathing glance,
Reminding them as the great ones bow,
So even *their littleness* at last must lie low.

There was a lonely cedar on the hill,
That from thy valley shuts the western ray,
A mournful tree! would it were standing still,
For clustering round its stem at close of day,
A fair and guileless group I oft have seen
Resting at length beneath its graceful branches green.

A sentient thing, it almost seemed to me
Sad as a weeper o'er a loved one's grave,
And all its silent sorrow was for thee,
Towards whom its melancholy boughs did wave
In loneliness and beauty—but the hand
Of ruthless man hath rooted it from the land.

From thence oft have I watched thy sombre heights
In shadow massed against the midnight skies,
Till early dawn hath mocked the scattered lights
That flit through thy abodes, as to mine eyes
They paled like spectres, leaving thee forlorn
And unrejoicing in the rosy flush of morn.

I still remember when thine aspect smiled,
Though sorrow-smitten long before my day,
Yet hospitality's warm cheer beguiled
Thy dream of sadness, and the young and gay
With laughter filled thy bright saloons by night,
And music lent to mirth more exquisite delight.

Alas! are all thy joyous children gone,
All gathered to their fathers, that decay
Hath thus with wreck thy places high o'erstrown?
Lo! unrestrained the straggling cattle stray
Through thy down-trampled gardens, where in bowers
Of beauty, careless Love once twined his votive flowers.

Thy portals now are desolate! the grass
Is growing o'er thy thresholds—thy old halls
With dust and stain defiled; the shattered glass
From many a mouldering casement daily falls,
As flaps the shutters in the fitful blast,
For cold are now the careful hands that made them fast.

Fled are the fairy forms that once made glad
Thy pleasant mansions in the days of yore,
The hearts humane that never shunned the sad,
Nor 'gainst the poor way-farer closed the door,
And mute the tongue of fire whose matchless flame *
From dark oblivion yet hath snatched thy dying name.

Thou seem'st a haunted spot! no sound of mirth
Is heard amid thy desecrated homes—
Pale penury beside the frozen hearth
Unpitied shivers, or unsheltered roams
Along thy silent streets, where once was seen
The equipage of wealth and fashion's glittering sheen.

None visit thee—save he whose journey lies
Beyond, to other regions less forlorn—
When some long sable funeral's obsequies
Up to the citadel of tombs is borne,
Where death hath reared himself a throne on high,
Amidst his marble court all open to the sky.

For thee the Sabbath brings no holy calm;
The solemn bell that summons all to prayer,
The voice of worship and the fervid psalm,
Wake not one blessed echo in thine air,

* George Keith Taylor, the eminent jurist.

O'er-burdened with the oath and hideous whoop
Of wild Despair, or Vice's foul inebriate group.

The prophet's curse of old* seems writ again
In thy deep desolation! and thou art
A question and a marvel unto men:
While from the up-torn fountains of thy heart
A voice is heard like that of Lebanon,
Lamenting for her tall, her stately cedars gone.

WM. MURRAY ROBINSON.

Petersburg, July 20, 1846.

THE BRICK CHURCH, ITS HISTORY AND LITERATURE.

This picturesque ruin, now widely known as Blandford Church, never appears on the vestry books with any other title than "The Brick Church on Well's (not Will's) hill." The Parish Church, to which it succeeded, was on the river, as its name, "The Ferry Chapel," implies. This chapel being in a state of decay, the vestry resolved (1733) to build a new church on Well's hill, and bought an acre of land from John Low for fifty shillings. On May 4, 1734, they contracted with Thomas Ravenscroft† to build it for £485 current money of Virginia. The style, dimensions, materials, and other details of the contract, will be found in the text. The building committee was Colo-

*I will make thee waste and a reproach among the people that are round about thee, in the midst of all that pass by.—Ezek. v: 14.

†This gentleman was probably of the same family with Rt. Rev. John Stark Ravenscroft, Bishop of North Carolina, who was born near Blandford in 1772. The bishop's father was Dr. John Ravenscroft, and his mother was the daughter of Hugh Miller, vestryman of Bristol Parish, and the first Master of Blandford Lodge.

nel Robert Bolling, Major William Poythress, and Captain William Starke. It has been said, in prose and in poetry, that the materials were brought from the "father-land." This saying is probably not true, except as to the white Bristol stone with which the aisles were paved. It may be true as to some churches, but we have never seen any proof of such fact. It certainly is not true, as has been affirmed, as to the bricks used in this church or others, since the signs of brick-kilns are found near a majority of them. There was no occasion for it, as brickmakers were among the earliest importations, and the bills for moulding and burning the brick for the capitol at Williamsburg are still extant. (Palmer's Calendar of State Papers 125; 1st Hening 208.)

The first vestry was held at the Brick Church, August 13th, 1737. In 1742 Robert Bolling, William Stark, Theodrick Bland, and Stephen Dewey, got leave to build for each of their families a pew in the gallery at their own expense. In 1750, Colonel Bland having proposed to build three pews in the gallery at his own expense, the vestry requested him to reserve one of them for his own family. In 1752 it was resolved to make an addition to the north side of the church, thirty by twenty-five feet in the clear, and to enclose the church with a brick wall, one-and-a-half brick thick, five feet from the highest part of the ground to the top of the coping; length from east to west one hundred and sixty feet; from north to south one hundred and forty feet in the clear; one gate at the west end, and one on the south side. James Murray, Alex. Bolling, and Theodrick Bland, were granted leave to build a gallery in the south end of the addition at

their own expense for the use of their families, and their heirs and successors. Colonel Richard Bland contracted to build the addition for £400, current money. This is one of many instances on the vestry books of men of wealth and high social position contracting for buildings, which has led to the erroneous conclusion that they were mechanics, and did the work with their own hands. It was a part of the contract that the addition and wall about the church should be of brick, "of statute size," and that the church should be merely painted, and the addition to it once primed and thrice painted.

In November, 1754, Colonel William Poythress had leave granted to enclose a piece of ground as a burying place for his famlly within the walls of the churchyard: "provided, that he enlarge the same, so that the yard should include the same superficial measure (exclusive of said piece of ground) as the present churchyard (to be wâlled) is to include."

1760. Notice was given to Col. Bland that if he did not proceed to finish the work upon the addition and enclosure the contract would be given to another person.

In 1770 this minute is found, viz: "It appears to the vestry that the acre of land purchased by the Parish of John Low, in 1735, is not entirely included within the wall of the church yard, and it being necessary that the boundaries thereof should be ascertained, it is ordered that the church wardens do lay off the surplus of said acre, from the west side of the wall, square with the same, giving Lewis Parham, present proprietor of the adjoining land, notice of the time when said line is to be run; and the quantity of land

included in Col. Poythress' burying-place is to be laid off over and above the said acre according to the agreement of said vestry, with said Poythress in 1754."

In 1771 Peter Parsons was paid for railing in the oak and the benches around the church.

Lewis Parham having asserted a claim to the acre of land on which the Brick church on Well's hill is situated, and demanding £500 for it, the vestry rejected the claim, he having, in their opinion, no right to it.

In 1773 Col. Theodrick Bland obtained leave to build side windows in the Brick church adjoining his family pew.

In 1785 the church wardens were ordered "to let the making of proper gates to the church wall and to have them properly fitted and the church repaired, and that the Rev. Mr. Cameron employ a sexton who shall have six shillings for each grave opened, and shall receive three shillings for each privilege. After the repairs of the church shall be made, the church wardens are directed to number the pews and let them to the highest bidder; reserving two pews 'for the students,' and 'four pews for the poor.'"

In 1790 the church wardens were ordered to get a deed for the church from Charles Duncan, and have it recorded.

In 1801 additional land was bought for a burying-ground, and £46 appropriated for enclosing the same, and it was ordered that no grave be opened hereafter, within the old walls, except for persons, a part of whose family is already buried there. In 1815 the south gate of the old Brick church was repaired.

Many of the foregoing items will be found scattered through the body of this book, but the author has

thought it well to collect and group them here, to save the curious reader the trouble of doing it for himself. The vestry in the latter part of the last century met, by turns, at the glebe-house (still standing opposite the western entrance of the church yard) and at Byrd's, and Armistead's, in the town of Blandford; and at Brewer's, in Petersburg, until pastor and people migrated to the latter city, in which services had been held alternately with the brick and the outward church. And, finally, the old church was left alone in her glory.

There is a sense in which it may be said that the glory of the latter day exceeds the glory of the former. Although the fire upon her altar has gone out, yet not before it had kindled fires upon other altars, which are now burning brightly upon the neighboring hill, and among other radiations, reflecting light upon Blandford, in the form of a mission chapel, in which the gospel is preached upon the site where once the law only was expounded.*

"Time, which the ancients fabled to be a god, not only

> "With his effacing fingers,
> Sweeps the lines where beauty lingers,"

but he also "adorns the ruins and beautifies the dead." Thus has he crowned the old deserted church with a diadem of moss, and clothed her with a mantle of ivy.

> Upon her naked outer walls
> A graceful ivy mantle falls,
> Clinging with its soft caresses
> Like a young girl's glossy tresses,
> When round her mother's neck she twines
> Her loving arms like winding vines.

*The Mission Chapel is upon the site of the Old Court-house.

As our Virginia Old Mortality (Charles Campbell) long ago said, "Blandford is chiefly remarkable for the melancholy charm of a moss-velveted and ivy-embroidered, ante-revolutionary church, (whose yard is the Petersburg Cemetery) at present in the most picturesque phase of dilapidation." And we add that, it is the pride of Petersburg, and the most attractive of all her historical surroundings. The pilgrim and the stranger who tarry but a night, is sure to wend his way and pay his homage at this shrine. Time, too, in its revolvings, "brings in other revenges." The children, and the children's children, of the scattered worshipers who were baptized at this Font or knelt at this Shrine, when they have finished their course on earth, are borne back in solemn procession, and laid in the bosom of old Mother Church, which invests her with a charm, in the eyes and hearts of the whole community. Scarcely one of them can come here without in his fond fancy seeming

> To recognize,
> The loving and familiar eyes,
> Of husband, wife, or father, mother,
> Son or daughter, sister, brother,
> Or little babes with dimpled chin
> And golden wings of cherubim. *

For ourselves we are glad that there is one spot where all men of all creeds can come, leaving their Shibboleths behind them, and within whose gates, no voice of discord is heard, to mar the music of the

* These lines, and those preceding, are from an unpublished and indeed an unwritten poem, delivered by the author at the centennial anniversary of Old Christ Church, Alexandria.

birds, which sing among the branches, and of the wailing winds playing their requiems upon the evergreen harps of holly and of yew.

"BLANDFORD CHURCH LITERATURE."

Besides the many "who have paid their silent homage at this shrine," there are some who have recorded their impressions in prose, in poetry, and in pictures. Among these, a stranger has sung it in strains, written in pencil upon the inner walls of the church, which, having won a unanimous verdict of applause from the grand jury of the people, deserves the first place. These lines have been ascribed to different writers, living and dead. Campbell and Simpson believe them to be the work of Tyrone Power. They have even been said to have been seen in old characters in an old magazine. We will not presume to decide a question which has so vexed the critics. Here are the lines:

Thou art crumbling to the dust old pile!
Thou art hastening to thy fall;
And round thee in thy loneliness,
Clings the ivy to the wall;
The worshippers are scattered now,
Who knelt before thy shrine,
And silence reigns where anthems rose
In days of "Auld Lang Syne."

And sadly sighs the wandering wind,
Where oft in years gone by,
Prayer rose from many hearts to HIM,
The HIGHEST of the HIGH.
The tread of many a noiseless foot
That sought thy aisles, is o'er,

And many a weary heart around,
Is still forever more.

How doth ambition's hope take wing!
How droops the spirit now!
We hear the distant city's din;
The dead are mute below.
The sun that shone upon their paths
Now gilds their lowly graves,
The zephyrs which once fanned their brows,
The grass above them waves.

Oh! could we call the many back,
Who've gathered here in vain,—
Who've careless roved where we do now,
Who'll never meet again;
How would our very hearts be stirred,
To meet the earnest gaze,
Of the lovely and the beautiful—
The lights of other days!

A STRANGER.

BLANDFORD CEMETERY IN SPRING.

"The holy ground, in which the dead of our city slumber, has nothing dreary at this season in the solemnity which speaks from every marble shaft and lovely mound of its domain. The grass and foliage of spring are starting afresh, green from the graves of its inmates, as hope in bosoms, where lie hid past sorrows. The ivy, round the venerable walls of its enclosure, is losing its dismal winter hue, and the roof of the old church, imbedded in emerald vines, is once again the home of tuneful birds.

"How many sleepers are here deaf to the songs of God's songsters, and the peals of bells which once rang out their christenings and weddings, blind to the bud-

ding glories of awakened nature, steeped in a slumberous stillness, which no earthly thunder can disturb. How still they lie—no wave of trouble strong enough to beat against their peaceful breasts—no war of life, though its clanging swords be joined above their resting place, so loud as to give even dreaming to their slumbers. Scarce a stone's throw from the sleepers frown the battlements, whence, not long since, came hurling, in angry speed, the missiles of God's wrath. Unmoved, the lightless eyes reposed 'neath fringed lashes—unstirred, slept on the hearts once warm with love and high with pride as ours. Did they hear the battle as it raged around their tombs, or know a greeting as the heavy sods fell down on new-made coffins of new comers to their city? And now when the wail of grief above them, or the prattle of careless children bearing flowers, or the solemn tones of holy men reciting above the newly dead, 'I am the resurrection and the life.' Now when the hush of awe reigns once again through our God's acre, do its people know the change?

"Oh! how to be among the dead sets the living soul to wandering! How soon must we be there so long to rest? And the busy world will go on its ceaseless round, and the iron gates swing back and forth, admitting funeral cars with nodding plumes, and the old pines will bend their waving tops and murmur their wordless song, while we will be cold and still as any there, and the yet unborn will stand above our sepulchre and ask these questions to his soul, till he too, shall fall asleep to the eternal wakening."

TYRONE POWER'S IMPRESSIONS.

Tyrone Power, the Irish comedian, was very much fascinated by the old church, and whether he was the author of the poem on it or not, he has recorded his impression of it in his Book of Travels, in pictorial prose, which shows that there was a rich vein of poetry in him. In the 2nd vol. of his travels, page 56th, he says:

"Upon a steep hill situated about half a mile from my hotel, and bearing from it about southeast, stands the ruins of a well built Church, surrounded by a large graveyard, thickly tenanted by the once citizens of Petersburg, numerous tombs of a respectable and indeed venerable appearance, contribute to invest the spot with quite an old country character; and viewed from the wall which surrounds it, the setting sun is glorious. To this place, my first visit was one of mere chance, but each evening after, saw me at the same calm hour, taking my walk among the tombs. I discovered that by far the greatest numbers of these decent dwellings of the dead were inscribed to Europeans, chiefly from Ireland and Scotland; very few were dated past the middle ages of life—the majority indeed, were young men—enterprising adventurers, who had wandered hither to seek fortune and who had found a grave, the consummation of all wants and desires. Upon many of these gravestones were displayed evidences of the lingering pride of gentle birth, recollections, which suppressed or forgotten in the land of equality during life, seemed to have survived the grave stronger than death. Here were set forth, in goodly cutting,

the coat-armour, crest and motto of an old Scotch or Irish house, from which the junior branches had probably received no other heritance save this claim to gentillesse, with liberty to bear it to a distant soil. How favoured was the French gentleman of whom we read, who resigning his sword, sailed in search of gain and was permitted to return and reclaim it before Time had rusted its bright blade. How many young hearts that, quitting home, have beat high with the prospect of an equally happy return, have been doomed to waste and wither in all the misery of hope deferred, which maketh the heart sick indeed, until care and climate closed the weary protracted struggle, and the fortune-seeker was laid to moulder in some strange grave. I trust that amidst the changes each day brings forth here, this ruined Church will be left unprofaned, and that the tenants who sleep within its enclosure, may be left undisturbed.

"And I would further counsel any gentle traveller, who rests for a sunset in Petersburg, to walk to this Church, and contemplate its going-down from off the lofty stile leading over the western wall of the graveyard, and when he shall behold the forest vale below, changed—as I have more than once beheld it—into a lake of living gold, and over this shall watch the shadows of evening steal, until the last bright fringe is withdrawn, and the brown forest is seen again to cover all the land—when I say, this has been witnessed the stranger (if a woman, certainly) will hardly fail to thank me for this discovery; for such I verily consider it to be."

BLANDFORD CHURCH.

BY COL. F. H. ARCHER.

Come, let us wend our way to yon old church,
Around whose crumbling walls the last remains
Of dead, unnumbered through a century's years,
Commingling lie. Nor stop to look upon
The monuments, upreared by gilded wealth,
Nor yet to read the modest record which
Is there inscribed by humble poverty
Upon the lowly stone that marks the spot
Where wrapt within the cold embrace of death
Some loved companion lies. 'Tis not for this
That we should thence repair; for should we scan,
As others oft have done with careless eye,
The solemn verse or apothegm engraved
By skilful hand upon the polished shaft,
Forgetful of the truth, that underneath
Corruption and decay their revels hold,
All sober thought supplanted, we should view
With calm indifference the sculptured stone,
And turn unprofited to brighter scenes.
Nor from the humbler grave the moral draw,
That he who lies within lies on a breast
As tender and as kind as that which shields
The pampered sons of luxury and ease.

But let us pass into the inner courts
Of the old house, where once our fathers trod
In solemn mood, and meekly bowed the knee
In supplication to the King of Kings:
Where from the lips of worshipers went forth,
In swelling tones, the song of ardent praise,
And softly stealing o'er the melting heart,
Enwrapt it in a flame of burning zeal:
Where once to listening crowds, by holy men,
Were taught the words of life, eternal life,
And sinners warned to flee eternal wrath.

And haply where before the altar stood
In blushing consciousness the trembling bride,
Whose shrinking form in sweet abandon claimed
Assistance and support from him, who, through
The rolling tide of years, should be to her
A part integral of her dual life:
Whilst he, the willing groom, proud of his trust,
Responsive to the Priest's demand, engaged
To "have her to his wedded wife;" to love
And comfort her, to honor and to keep,
In sickness and in health, and to her cleave,
And her alone, as long as both should live.

Where, too, unmindful of the pious deed,
The beauteous babe from parent's arms transferred,
With blessings on its tender head, received
The emblem, bright, of spotless purity.

Not that we now those scenes again shall view,
Nor that our ears those songs again shall hear;
For, buried deep in Time's oblivious sea,
They come no more to greet the eyes or ears
Of those who enter there. But as we look
With saddened gaze upon the woful change
Which time hath wrought upon the ancient fane,
Or catch the muffled echoes as they rise
From sound of footfall on the crumbling earth,
Or list unto the melancholy wail
Of hollow winds that through the crannied walls
Incessant creep, or shiver in the blast
That coldly blows with unobstructed force
Through yawning rents, where doors and windows once
In years long gone, their offices fulfilled,
We thence may learn that permanence is writ
On naught beneath the skies, and earthly good,
E'en in its fairest forms, must pass away.

The author might not have presumed to add the fol-

lowing lines to the graceful offerings laid upon the altar of Blandford Church, had they not been deemed worthy a place in the Southern Literary Messenger, with complimentary comments by John R. Thompson, to whom they were commended by the late Wm. Murray Robinson in these words, "I admire the lines exceedingly, from beginning to end—there is no affectation, no mannerism in them; the pathos is natural, the simplicity dignified and solemn, and the imagery is beautiful and worthy of the subject. The simile in the 2nd verse suggested by the splintered column is strikingly fine. It has the stamp of originality."

LINES

On the old Blandford Church, by Rev. P. SLAUGHTER, *Rector, Bristol Parish, Petersburg, 1846.*

Lone relic of the past! with awe profound,
And unshod feet, I tread thy holy ground.
I tremble! By the carol of a bird,
The falling of a leaf, my soul is stirred;
A dreadful grandeur seems to shroud this place,
As though I heard God's voice or saw His face!

Church of my sires! shrine of the sainted dead!
My heart doth bleed to see thee bow thy head!
One splendid column holding thee in air,
Like Jacob leaning on his staff in prayer,
And uttering blessings with his parting breath
Ere he sank down into the dust of death.

And must thou fall, thou consecrated Fane?
And shall no voice of prayer be heard again
Within thy courts, where oft, in by-gone days,
Our fathers worshipped God in hymns of praise,
Breathing into the Majesty on High
The burning words of our old Liturgy?

Standing between the living and the dead,
Who sleep beneath the sod on which I tread,
In my fond fancy thou dost seem to be
The very type of fabled Niobe,
Who ancient story tells us, long ago,
Did weep herself to stone in voiceless woe.

More costly temples may around thee rise,
To pierce, with taper pinnacles, the skies;
Gorgeous with glittering dome and sculptured towers,
As if the stone had bloomed in giant flowers;
And yet not one of them has charms for me,
Like thy mossed roof and green embroidery.

As these are the only verses the author has ever published, perhaps the public will pardon him for putting on record the opinions of Mr. Thompson and Mr. Robinson, as pleas in justification of what might otherwise be considered a want of delicacy in him.

LINES

Suggested by a visit to the ruins of old Blandford Church, near Petersburg, by Rev. J. C. MCCABE, D. D.

Lone relique of the past, old mouldering pile,
Where twines the ivy 'round thy ruins gray;
Where the lone toad sits brooding in the aisle,
Once trod by "ladye fayre," and gallant gay!

How visions rise before the mental eye,
As memory holds communion with the past,
And as the night-winds 'mid your ruins sigh,
Dim shadows 'round my weed-grown path are cast.

Before my gaze altar and chancel rise—
The surpliced priest, the mourner bowed in prayer,—
Fair worshippers, with heaven-directed eyes,
And manhood's piety and pride are there!

Knights of the olden time perchance are kneeling,
And choristers pour forth the hallowed hymn:
And, hark! the organ's solemn strains are pealing,
Like songs of seraphs, or rapt cherubim.

But, no! 'tis but my fancy! and I gaze
On ruined walls where creeps the lizard, cold;
Or dusky bats, beneath the pale moon's rays,
Their solemn, lonely midnight vigils hold.

Yet they are here! the learned and the proud!
Genius and worth, and beauty—they are here!
I feel rebuked—amid the slumbering crowd;
Voices of the past break on the spirit's ear.

And humbled man looks on, and feels the truth,
That these sad ruins shadow forth his doom—
All things must fade: age follows buoyant youth,
And life is but a pathway to the tomb.

Petersburg, March 2, 1841.

SONNET,

BY WILLIAM SKINNER SIMPSON, SENR.

"Forlorn Pile! gray in years, standing sentinel over the graves of the dead—yet thou thyself momentarily dropping to decay among them."

Veiled by the shade of dark green ivy boughs,
Hallowed by Time, behold the sacred pile,
Remnant of Olden days, best, lowliest style!
Around its hoary walls the evening throws
A holy light; its lengthening shadow grows
Amid the waving lines and rising heaps
Of green sepulchral grass that waves and weeps
Not for the dead, but for the living's woes.
How quiet stands it 'mid the thickening gloom
Among the tombs around—itself a tomb
Of worldly thoughts and worldly adorations,
While pride bows down to earth her haughtiest plume,
And strives to rise with loftier aspirations—
There where peace dwells and flowers forever bloom.

The following lines were written upon the death of a son, named *George Levick*, who was born on *xviii April 1826—Died Thursday, xii July 1827*, and lies buried to the right of entrance into the Colquhoun family enclosure, immediately east of the Old Church —four other young children lost to us in infancy and likewise deposited in the same spot, and one within the said Colquhoun enclosure.

"While the child was yet alive, I fasted and wept, for I said, who can tell *whether* God will be gracious to me that the child may live?

"But now he is dead, wherefore should I fast? Can I bring him back again? I shall go to him, but he shall not return to me." II Sam. Chap. xii: 22 and 23.

"It was an infant dying! and I stood
Watching beside its bed, to mark how Death,
His hour being come, would steal away the breath
Of one so young, so innocent and good.
Friends also waited near—and now the blood
Gan leave the tender cheek, and his dark eye
To lose its wonted lustre. Suddenly!
Slight tremblings o'er him came; anon, subdued
To perfect passiveness, the sufferer lay,
Far, far more beautiful in his decay
Than e'er methought before. I held his hand
Fast locked in mine, and felt more feebly flow
The pulse, already faint and fluttering—lo!
It ceased. I turn'd and bowed to God's command."

SIMPSON.

"—— Lovely being, scarce formed or moulded,
A rose, with all its sweetest leaves yet folded."

HISTORICAL PLACES IN BRISTOL PARISH.

When one speaks of historical places in this Parish, the mind naturally turns to the places so made by the late war—to its battles, sieges, the breach of awful interest (the fatal crater), the vicissitudes through which we have passed, &c. But these things are not within the scope of a Parish history. Peace has "her victories" as well as war. As to our heroes, who fought and bled nobly,

> "We give in charge
> Their names to the sweet lyre; the Historic Muse
> Proud of her treasure, marches with it down
> To latest times, and Sculpture, in her turn,
> Gives bonds in stone and ever-enduring brass,
> To guard them and immortalize her trust."

In the olden time, the heights of the Appomattox were crowned with country seats, where rich planters dispensed a "hospitality without grudging" to all comers. There were few or no inns in those days. Every one kept open house. In the phrase of the day, the string of the latch hung on the outside of the front door; and the wayfaring man, though a stranger, who lifted the latch, was sure of welcome and good cheer; and compensation for their entertainment was resented as an insult and an impeachment of hospitality.

The domains of some of the old planters were princely. For example, John Bolling, who died at Cobbs, Sept'r 6, 1757, devised to his son Thomas Licking-Hole (Bolling Hall) Bolling's Island in James river, of which five hundred acres, according to John Randolph of Roanoke, were as rich as any land on earth; to his son John, Moulin in Goochland, Varina in Henrico,

and a tract of land in Chesterfield; to Robert, a plantation near Willis' mountain, another near Seven Islands and Toleres; to Edward, Falling river, a farm on Hatcher's run, one on the Roanoke, the mansion at Cobbs, a tract on Swift creek, the tobacco warehouses in Pocahontas, the old town tract, and 6,000 acres in Amherst; to Archibald, Buffalo Lick tract in Bedford and Rock Island (40,000 acres in all).

Another old vestryman of this Parish, Buller Herbert, said to be a grandson of one of the lords Herbert, married a Miss Stith of Brunswick (cousin of Buckner Stith), by whom he got 200 slaves, 15,000 acres of land south side of Appomattox, 3,000 acres on Monkassaneck creek, the Puddledock estate, a valuable tract on the north side of the Appomattox, including Matoax, and lots and houses at Bolling's Point. They had an only child, Mary, who married Col. Augustine Claiborne, descendant of Col. William Claiborne, surveyor general, and first of the name in Virginia. She also inherited, or was given by Mrs. Grammer in England, a block of houses in London, which her husband sold for eighty thousand pounds sterling. (Authority for these statements is a document now before me, drawn up by one of the family, viz: the father of the late venerable and well known Col. John Augustine Peterson of Petersburg.)

We have only space to mention a few of these old country seats, whose history is not familiar to the present generation; and first of Cawson's, of whose outward physiognomy Mr. Garland, biographer of John Randolph, has drawn a graphic picture, which we transfer to our pages, and to which we shall add some new features.

CAWSON'S, THE BIRTH-PLACE OF JOHN RANDOLPH OF ROANOKE.

"Cawson's, on a commanding promontory near the mouth of the Appomattox river, was the family seat of Colonel Theodoric Bland, Sr., of Prince George. After winding amidst its woody islands, around the base of the hill, the river spreads out into a wide bay, and together with the James, into which it empties, makes towards the north and east a beautiful water prospect, embracing in one view Shirley, the seat of Carters, Bermuda Hundred, with its harbor and ships, City Point, and other places of less note. In the midst of this commanding scene the old mansion house reared its ample proportions, and with its offices and extended wings was not an unworthy representative of the baronical days in which it was built, when Virginia cavaliers, with the title of gentlemen, with their broad domain of virgin soil, and long retinue of servants, lived in a style of elegance and profusion not inferior to the barons of England, and dispensed a hospitality, which more than a half century of sub-division and decay has not entirely effaced from the memory of their impoverished descendants.

"At Cawson's scarcely a vestige remains of former grandeur. The old mansion was burned many years ago. Here and there a solitary outhouse, which escaped the conflagration, like the old servants of a decayed family, seem to speak in melancholy pride of those days, when it was their glory to stand in the shadow of loftier walls and reflect their loud revelry.

The misletoe hung in the castle-hall,
The holly-branch shone on the old oak-wall,
The Baron's retainers were blithe and gay,
And keeping their Christmas holiday.

"The serpentine paths, the broad avenues and smooth gravel, the mounds, the green turf, and the shrubbery of the pleasure grounds, are all mingled with the vulgar sod. The noble outlines of Nature are still there, but the handicraft of man has disappeared."

In a letter to his friend, Frank Key (author of the "Star Spangled Banner"), John Randolph of Roanoke says: "A few days ago I returned from a visit to my birth-place, the seat of my ancestors on one side, the spot where my dear mother was given in marriage, and where I was ushered into the world of woe. The sight of the broad waters seemed to renovate me. I was tossed in a boat during a row of three miles across James river, and sprinkled with the spray that dashed over her. The days of my boyhood seemed to be renewed; but at the end of my journey I found desolation and stillness as of death, the fires of hospitality long since quenched; the Parish church, associated with my earliest and tenderest recollections, trembling to pieces, not more from natural decay than from sacriligious violence. What a spectacle does our lower country present! Deserted and dismantled country houses, once the seats of cheerfulness and plenty, and the Temple of the Most High frowning in portentous silence on the land. The very mansions of the dead have not escaped violation. Shattered fragments of armorial bearings, and epitaphs on scattered stone, attest the piety of the past, and the brutality of the present age."

Cobbs, one of the old seats of the Bollings, and the site of the first institution for teaching deaf mutes in America.

John Bolling, son of the first Robert, lived, grew immensely rich, and died, and was buried at Cobbs, April 20th, 1729. The place descended through his son John, who died September 6, 1757. He was succeeded by Thomas Bolling. Col. Robert B. Bolling, of Petersburg, and the author lately visited this place, which is on an eminence, on the north side of the Appomattox, nine miles below Petersburg. The site is beautiful, commanding long reaches up and down the river, with the steeples and other prominent features of Petersburg shining in the distance. Not a trace of the old mansion or of the old tombs is to be seen upon the ground, nor is there a trace of its history on the minds of the people. The tourist, who seeks it, will probably be told by some blissful descendant of Ham, that he "never hearn of Mr. Cobbs." The most conspicuous features in its present physiognomy are the military earthworks, and a mill solemnly grinding ochre, with which perhaps the Indians, who used to trade with the first proprietor, stained their yellow faces.

It seems not to be known, that Cobbs was the seat of the first institution for the education of deaf mutes established in America. Thomas Bolling, of Cobbs, had several children who were deaf and dumb. He sent his oldest, John, to Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1771, and put him under the care of Thomas Braidwood, the famous preceptor of that art. His children, Thomas and Mary, followed in 1775, and they all remained at Braidwood's institute during the American revolution, returning to Cobbs in 1783. John died soon after his

return. Thomas was a miracle of accomplishments. His articulation became so good, that his family and friends understood him in conversation and in reading aloud. He died in the 67th year of his age at Gaymount in Caroline county. The late Judge John Robertson (his relation) in an obituary printed in the Richmond *Enquirer*, February 18, 1836, said of him, "He composed and wrote in a peculiar, clear and graphic style; and attained an artificial faculty of speech almost equal to natural. His grace of manner, vivacity, power of imitation, made him the wonder and admiration of strangers, and the delight of friends and relatives." In 1812 Mr. Bolling heard, through the Hon. James Pleasants, that a grandson of Braidwood's was in Washington; Mr. Bolling sent for him, and he established at Cobbs the institute, and issued a prospectus, of which I have been so fortunate as to find a copy, as follows: "An institution for the education of the deaf and dumb, and for removing impediments of speech has been established at Cobbs, near Petersburg, Va., and is conducted by Mr. J. Braidwood, a descendant of the late Thomas and John Braidwood, of Edinburgh and London. Children born deaf, or who have lost their hearing, are taught to speak and read distinctly, to write and understand accurately the principles of language; they are also taught every branch of education necessary to qualify them for every situation in life. The above institution was begun at Cobbs in March last, the home of Major Thomas Bolling, Chesterfield county. Several pupils have been received under the tuition of the Professor, and the most satisfactory testimony of the students may be had of the Hon. James Pleasants, M. C., Washington,

the Rev. Mr. Maffit, Salona, near Georgetown, Capt. William Bolling, Goochland, or at the institute."

Unfortunately, after an experiment of several years Mr. Braidwood fell into bad habits and contracted large debts with the merchants of Petersburg, and suddenly fled to the north. In 1818 he returned to Richmond, friendless, penniless and almost naked, and applied to Col. William Bolling for aid. Mr. Bolling associated Braidwood with the Rev. Mr. Kilpatrick, then living in Manchester, and put his son William A. Bolling under his care. There were six or seven pupils. Braidwood demeaned himself well for six months, and then became so dissipated that Mr. Kilpatrick was forced to dissolve all connection with him. Braidwood then became bar-keeper in a tavern, where he died, a victim to the bottle, in 1819–20. The late Col. William Bolling, of Bolling Hall, a gentleman of the highest standing, is the unimpeachable authority for the facts above recited. His letter and other documents are now before the author, having been procured from his son, William A. Bolling, by the kind mediation of Mrs. Dr. Andrew Grinnan, of Madison county, Virginia.

KIPPAX OR FARMING DALE.

The seat of Robert Bolling, the first of the name in Virginia, who married Jane Rolfe, the granddaughter of Pocahontas; and second Anne, daughter of John Stith. John Randolph of Roanoke, in a letter written in 1832, says: "The letter which I had previously received from you bore date at or near Cawson's, and then ——— was living at Kippax, *alias* Farming dale or Farming dell, as the romantic Mr. Blodgett (Corran)

named it, *alias* Smoky or Smoking Lane (as my grandfather used to call it), but the true name is Kippax, called after the village of Kippax or Kippax park, adjacent thereto, the seat of my maternal ancestors, the Blands, in the West Riding of York. Robert Bolling settled the place, and lived and died there. The epitaph on his tombstone is as follows: "Here lyeth interred, in hope of a joyful resurrection, the body of Robert Bolling, the son of John and Mary Bolling of All Hallows, Barkin Parish, Tower Street, London. He was born 20th Dec., 1646, and came to Virginia Oct. 2, 1660, and departed this life 17th July, 1709, aged 62 years, 6 months, 21 days." Kippax is now (1879) a desolation. The tombstones mutilated, carried off or destroyed. To preserve the remains from further desecration, Mr. Robert B. Bolling, of Centre Hill, has removed them to his vault in Blandford cemetery, February, 1855. Kippax is on the south side of the Appomattox.

MATOAX.

This place is on the north side of the Appomattox river, above the falls, about a mile from Petersburg. The name Matoax, from Matoaca, is borrowed from the private name of Pocahontas. The father of John Randolph of Roanoke, John Randolph, Sr., lived at Matoax, and died there in 1775. To the east of Matoax, on a rising ground, under a clump of oaks, are three tombstones, with Latin inscriptions as follows:

JOHANNES RANDOLPH, Armiger,
Ob. XXVIII Octo.
MDCCLXXV
Æt XXXIV
Non ossibus urua, nec meus
Virtutibus absit

I. H. S.
FRANCESCÆ TUCKER BLANDÆ
Conjugis
STI GEORGII TUCKER
Quis desiderio 'sit modus!
Obiit XVIII Januarii
MDCCLXXXVIII
Æt XXXVI

MARTHA HALL
Ob. IV. Non Mart.
1784.
Quam sprevit Hymen, Pollux, Phœbusque
Coluere.

Having been lately conducted to the place by Mr. Bolling, we warn the tourist after he crosses Campbell's bridge and ascends the hill, not to allow himself to be persuaded that Matoaca is the place he is seeking, and not Matoax. The grave yard is on a pretty knoll on the rapids of the river, whose cadences murmur a never-ceasing dirge. The oaks are standing, interspersed with holly and cedar. The stones are well preserved, though unenclosed. The only tomb enclosed is modern.

CITY POINT.

City Point has become a place of historical interest as indicated in the text. My friend, William Green, LL. D., of Richmond, a gentleman as learned in historical lore as in the law, has kindly presented me with a manuscript prepared by himself, which I have named "Genesis of Counties from Cities or Towns." It is a document original in conception, ingenious in argument, and rich in authority from first sources. Mr. Green never drinks at the branch when he can find the spring. We regret that we have not space in the Parish sketch to print it, we hope to reproduce it on another occasion.

NOTA BENE.

The author begs it to be distinctly understood that he means no disrespect to Christians of other names by omitting to speak of them. He presumes that they would prefer to be their own historians. To do them justice would require more accurate information and more space than he has at his command. He thinks

that no Christian will find in these pages anything to wound his sensibilities. While the author is not afraid or ashamed to avow his own convictions and tastes, he concedes the same privilege to others, and heartily echoes the sentiment of St. Paul: Grace be with all them who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity.

SUCCESSIVE VESTRIES

OF

BRISTOL PARISH,

GENEALOGIES

CONNECTED THEREWITH, AND EXTRACTS FROM THE

PARISH REGISTER.

Preface to the Genealogies.

Some persons seem to think that genealogies are designed to minister to the vanity of families, as some people assume Coats of Arms, to which they are not entitled. There may be such a trade, but we are happy to say that we have never known an example of it. No one who aspires to be a historian would stoop so low as to gratify such vanity. It is generally agreed among historians that genealogies are among the important contributions to history, and the chief difficulty among us is, that our people will not generally take the trouble to furnish the materials for them when they have them in their houses. We have known men to publish the most elaborate pedigrees of their horses and cattle, and to be utterly indifferent about their own descent. In our Parish histories we have to omit many families for want of materials which some persons have not preserved, and others have lost in the "flood" which has lately swept over us, carrying off so many memorials, and leaving behind it so many wrecks. As we must have some limit, we generally confine our notices to the old vestrymen as centres. And when these are too many for our space, the principle of selection from them is, that some have preserved records, which serve as a basis for genealogies; and where no records are preserved or furnished, we cannot spin them out of our own brains. The office is a thankless one, any way.

Where there are so many names and dates, there must needs be errors of the author, or the copyist, or of the press. Some people are so unreasonable, that the small errors which concern themselves are unpardonable sins, and disgust them with a book, however much merit it may otherwise have.

We are always thankful to those who kindly point out these errors to us, and it takes several editions to eliminate them. It is a comfort to us that the genealogies following will pass through the expert and facile hands of Mr. R. A. Brock on their way to the press, a gentleman as full of such lore as an egg of meat, and who is one of the most diligent, disinterested and loving workers in the mines of Virginia history. After the body of the book had gone into the hands of the publisher, and before the author had finished the genealogies, he became too unwell to work. In this emergency Mr. Brock generously offered to take his crude materials, reduce them to order, and give them the finishing touch; and also to read the proofs of the entire book. Such generous sympathy and coöperation deserves this special and grateful recognition *

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*I beg to unite my regrets with those of the author, expressed here and elsewhere, at his failure to receive the aid and information, so essential to his purpose, from those immediately interested in, and in their complained of remissness, responsible for what there may be of error or omission in the genealogies presented, and for the absence of others which it was desired should appear. I have taken pleasure in adding what of wanting data, the brief intervening time since the committal of the materials to my hands, and such of opportunity as my already taxed leisure have permitted me to glean by reference necessarily slow and erratic.

R. A. B.

VESTRYMEN OF BRISTOL PARISH.

The first recorded meeting of the vestry is in 1720. The parish was established in 1642. The records of seventy-eight years therefore are lost, and we have no means of knowing certainly who the vestrymen were in that interval. But as the law required that the "most able and discreet" persons in the parish should be chosen for that office, and as there were no other church organizations in being then, and as we find that the Burgesses, and magistrates, and other men, prominent in social position and in civil affairs, were generally vestrymen during the whole Colonial era to the Convention of 1776, we can scarcely err in the presumption that the representatives of the Church and of the State, during the interval indicated above, were the same. The representative names at that time were Wood, Jordan, Poythress (sometimes spelled Poythers), Wynne, Hatcher, Cocke, Hamlin, Eppes, Bolling, Bland, Jones, Randolph, Kennon, Bott, Batte, Gilliam, Walker, Munford, &c., &c.

The first recorded vestry, October 30, 1720, consisted of the following persons, viz: Rev. George Robertson, minister; Major William Kennon and Lewis Green, church wardens; Major Robert Bolling, Major Robert Munford, Capt. Peter Jones, Instant Hall, Capt. Richard Kennon, Henry Randolph, Thomas Bott, Charles Roberts, clerk of the vestry. Many of these persons served for many years. We shall only note the date

of the accession of each new member, without regard to his colleagues or the duration of his service.

1721, George Archer.
1722, John Herbert.
1723, Buller Herbert.
1724, Drury Bolling.
1726, William Poythress.
1727, Richard Herbert.
1728, Peter Jones.
1729, Theophilus Field.
1730, James Munford.
1731, Robert Bevill.
1733, William Starke.
1734, Charles Fisher.
1735, David Walker, Francis Poythress, John Bannister.
1737, William Hamlin. Date of first Vestry at Blandford Church.
1740, Theodoric Bland.
1742, Thomas Short, Stephen Dewey.
1744, William Eppes, George Smith.
1746, James Murray,* *James Boisseau*, Major Munford and Major Bland moved out of the Parish. Samuel Gordon, Hugh Miller.

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*We had prepared a brief genealogy of the descendants of James Murray, whose descendants have been so frequently represented among the citizens and merchants of the town of Blandford and the membership and vestry of the Old Church; giving their intermarriages with the Bollings, Gordons, Whittles, Robinsons, and others equally esteemed—but sending it to one of the family for revision, it has not been returned. Bishop Whittle and Wm. Murray Robinson, the poet and antiquary, are included in those of the Murray blood.

1749, Anthony Walke, Alexander Bolling in place of Robert Bolling, deceased.

1752, Thomas Williams, Stephen Dewey in place of Walke, removed.

1756, William Eaton.

1760, Robert Bolling.

1762, Roger Atkinson, George Nicholas.

1763, William Skipwith.

1764, Nat. Raines.

1765, John Ruffin,* John Bannister.

1766, Robert Bolling.

1767, Nat. Harrison, William Call.

1768, Theodoric Bland, Jr.

1770, Richard Taylor.

1771, Peter Jones, Robert Bolling in place of John Ruffin, removed; Thomas Jones in place of George Nicholas, deceased.

1772, John Thweat.

1773, Joseph Jones, in place of Theophilus Field, deceased.

1774, Robert Skipwith, William Brown.

1775, John Burwell.

1778, William Digges.

1779, John Kirby, William Robertson, Robert Gilliam.

1782, Robert Bolling, Jr., in place of Robert Skipwith, deceased; James Field, Bennett Kirby.

1784, Robert Turnbull.

1785, John Shore, Thomas G. Peachy, Alexander G.

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*We were promised data towards a genealogy of the Ruffin family, but to our disappointment it has not been received.

Strachan, Isaac T. Call, James Geddy, Richard Gregory, Jesse Bonner, John Baird, Christopher McConnico.

1788, Peter Williams

1790, Thomas T. Bolling, James Campbell, Archibald Gracie, Drury Hardaway, Richard Williams, John Grammer.

1791, Edmund Harrison.

1793, Thomas Withers.

1794, George Keith Taylor.

1795, Alexander Macrae, William Prentis, Ebenezer Stott.

1796, John Osborne.

1797, Robert Moore.

1799, David Maitland.

1800, John Morrison, James Geddy, Gharles Stimpson, David Anderson.

1801, James Freeland.

1802, George Pegram.

1807, Robert Colquhoun, William Baird, John Bell.

1808, Philip Haxall, John Dunlop.

1811, Donald McKenzie, William Moore, William Colquhoun, William Corling, David Walker, M. D., ——— Cameron, J. G. Davis.

1812, William Townes.

1813, William Cumming.

1815, Joel Hammond, Nat Friend, Joseph Wilder, William Haxall.

1817, John F. May.

1822, John C. Armistead, Dr. John Gilliam.

1824, John V. Wilcox, John Grammer, Jr., Dr. John Bragg.

1825, William French.

1827, Walker Jones, T. B. Lippitt.

1829, John Bragg, M. D.

1830, Charles F. Osborne, James Brander, Thomas N. Lee, William H. Macfarland, James Macfarland.

1832, William S. Simpson.

1833, Alden B. Spooner.

1834, Joseph D. White.

1837, Gen'l James W. Pegram, Robert G. Strachan, B. B. Blume, J. D. Townes, Gen'l Daniel C. Butts.

1838, Malcolm Macfarland, George H. Jones.

1839, Dr. Thos. Stanley Beckwith, Robert Buckner Bolling, John Y. Stockdell, M. D.

1840, David May.

1841, William Pannill, Robert C. Egerton.

1842, Nat. Macon Martin.

1843, John H. Patterson, Thomas S. Gholson, Lemuel Peebles, John Rowlett, John Augustine Peterson.

1846, William Maghee.

1850, David Brydon Tennant.

1852, Dr. Thomas Withers.

1854, Peter R. Davis, James Weddell, William Bragg, James E. Cuthbert, R. S. Taliaferro, Richard Riches, Thomas Blankinship, W. L. Watkins.

1859, John Dodson.

1865, R. A. Hamilton.

1866, John Mann, T. T. Broocks, Thomas S. Gilliam, J. Wilcox Brown.

1867, John Cole.

1869, N. M. Tanner, William T. Plummer.

1870, James S. Gilliam, Jr.

1871, Robert B. Pegram, J. Andrew White.

1874, Col. Samuel B. Paul.

1875, R. T. Arrington.

1876, George S. Bernard, Robert Gilliam, Jr.

1878, Dr. Frank Patterson, Fortesque Whittle, J. W. Pegram.

1879, D. W. Bragg.

Grace Church, Petersburg. Rev. Churchill Jones Gibson, D. D., Rector. Vestrymen chosen Easter, 1879: Dr. James W. Claiborne, P. W. Arrington, Dr. J. E. Moyler, P. M. Steward, J. T. Young, Charles Brown, W. C. Lumsden, G. B. Gill, W. S. Zimmer, C. W. Spicer, H. D. Bird, Franklin Wright.

BAPTISMAL REGISTERS.

COLONIAL LEGISLATION ABOUT THEM; EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTER OF BRISTOL PARISH.

Church registers of the olden time, when nearly every one was baptized and married by the Colonial clergy, are not only documents of curious interest to those whose names are recorded in them, but they have an intrinsic value, involving, as they often do, titles to property, and furnishing names, dates and other missing links in historical chains, of general interest. Time, war, flood and fire have destroyed many of them and mutilated more. Very few registers are now entire; but the smallest fragments of them are precious in the eyes of the historian and of the antiquary, who sometimes deduce valuable inferences from them, as the naturalist infers an entire antique animal from a single bone. In the first General Assembly of Virginia* (which was the first legislature ever convened in America) it was provided that all ministers in the Colony shall, once a year, bring or send, to "the Secretary of Estate" a true account of all christenings, marriages and burials; and where there is no minister,

*It is an interesting fact that this first Assembly sat in the choir of the church, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Buck, "forasmuch as," says the Record, "men's affairs do little prosper where God's service is neglected." (Colonial Records of Va., p. 10, 1619.)

"the Commanders of the place do supply the same duty." In 1631–2 this order was re-affirmed (1 Hening 158). This was ten years before the establishment of Bristol Parish. In 1662 another act to the same end was passed, for the reason that "many differences had arisen about ages and inquiries had been made which could not be answered without a register" (2 Hening 54). It is worthy of note, some of the old registers, as that of Middlesex, begin at this date, a strong circumstance to show that the act was the motive for the resumption of a neglected duty. The House of Burgesses returned to the subject in 1713, and said: "Whereas the Act of 1662 has fallen into disuse," and the method prescribed had not answered its purpose, parents and ministers are again ordered, on pain of heavier penalties, to "report the christenings, births and burials in every parish to the minister or clerk thereof, who should keep a fair and exact register, and return a true copy thereof to the Secretary of this Dominion in April and October" (4 Hening 42). This last act was just before the beginning of the exact register of Bristol Parish (1720), a few entries for previous years having been inserted in blank spaces without regard to the order of time. Our ancestors were perhaps scarce of paper, as they seem to have had more regard to the economy of space than to the order of time.

The first entry in the order of time, interjected between later dates, is—

Drury, *s.* of Wm. and Elizabeth Olivier, *b.* April 10, 1689.

Henry, *s.* of Henry Vodin, *b.* Sep. 12, 1699.

James, *s.* of Instant Hall, *b.* Jan. 3, 1701.

John, *s.* of Thomas Mitchell, *b.* May 26, 1704.

John, *s.* of John Lewis, *bap.* Nov. 21, 1710.

John, *s.* of John and Ann Gilliam, *bap.* Feb. 22, 1713,

James, *s.* of William Laws, *b.* March 6, *bap.* Aug. 16, 1716.

Robert, *s.* of Robt. and Ann Bolling, *b.* Oct., *bap.* Nov. 13, 1720.

John, *s.* of John and Fanny Peterson, —— Jan. 19, 1720.

Drury, *s.* of John Tucker, *b.* Sept. ——, *bap.* Oct. 24, 1720.

John, *s.* of John Ledbetter, *b.* ——, *bap.* July 23, 1720.

George, *s.* of ——, *b.* Aug. 29, *bap.* Oct. 9, 1720.

Robert, *s.* of William Batte, *b.* Oct. 28, *bap.* ——, 1720.

Thomas, *s.* of William Batte, *b.* Aug. 3, *bap.* April 27, 1721.

William, *s.* of Stephen Gill, *b.* June 20, 1721.

Peter, *s.* of Lewis Green, *b.* June 16, *bap.* Oct. 20, 1721.

Daniel, *s.* of Lewis Green, *b.* June 10, *bap.* July 30, 1721.

Mary, *dau.* of Rev. Christopher Robinson, *b.* June 11, *bap.* Dec. 17, 1721.

Griffin, *s.* of Drury and Eliz'h Stith, *b.* Nov. 28, *bap.* July 18, 1721.

Thomas, *s.* of Thos. Bott, *b.* Dec. 14, 1721.

Richard, *s.* of Ben'n Blick, *b.* March 26, 1721.

Richard, *s.* of Wm. and Ann Kennon, *b.* April 15, 1712.

William, *s.* of Wm. and Ann Kennon, *b.* Oct. 9, 1713.

Francis D., *s.* of Wm. and Ann Kennon, *b.* Sep. 3, 1715.

Henry, *s.* of Wm. and Ann Kennon, *b.* April 22, 1718.

John, *s.* of Wm. and Ann Kennon, *b.* Dec. 20, 1721.

William, *s.* of Hugh Bragg, *b.* Mar. 20, *bap.* July 13, 1722.

John, *s.* of Christopher Hinton, *b.* July 8, *bap.* Feb. 6, 1722.

Thomas, *s.* of William Belcher, *b.* Jan. 28, *bap.* July 7, 1722.

John, *s.* of Thomas Gregory, *b.* Jan. ——.

Elizabeth, *dau.* of Richard and Agnes Kennon, *b.* Dec 30, *bap.* July 10, 1720.

Ann, *dau.* of Richard and Agnes Kennon, *b.* Nov. 31, 1721, *bap.* Oct. 30, 1722.

Robert, *s.* of Richard and Agnes Kennon, *b.* April 14, *bap.* 1725.

Mary, *dau.* of Richard and Agnes Kennon, —— June 29, *bap.* 1728.

Martha, *dau.* of Richard and Agnes Kennon, *b.* Aug. 13, *bap.* Oct. 17, 1731.

John, *s.* of Thomas Broadway, *b.* May 10, 1721.

Rt., *s.* of Rt. Abernathy, *b.* Mar. 27, *bap.* June 13, 1721.

——, *dau.* of Rt. and Ann Bolling, *b.* Sep. 22, 1724.

John, *s.* of Buller Herbert, *b.* Ap'l 4, —— 24, 1724.

Ann, *dau.* of Buller Herbert, *b.* Mar. 21, 1726.

Frances, *dau.* of Richard Herbert.

James, *s.* of Christopher Hinton, *b.* June 25, *bap.* July ——, 1729.

Peter, *s.* of Rd. and Sarah Jones, *b.* Nov. 17, *bap.* Jan. 8, 1720.

Cadwallader, *s.* of Peter and Mary Jones, *b.* June 19, *bap.* Aug. 29, 1728.

——, *s.* of Richard Jones, *b.* Dec. 30, 1729, *bap.* May 2, 1730.

Peter, *s.* of Peter Jones, *b.* Mar. 28, *bap.* Sep. 14, 1731.

Peter, *s.* of Wm. Jones, *b.* Feb. 11, 1731, *bap.* Ap'l 23, 1732.

Peter, *s.* of Abram Jones, *b.* Nov. 2, *bap.* Dec. 1, 1738.

Edward, *s.* of Sam. Jordan, *b.* Feb. 2, 1742, *bap.* Mar. 27, 1743.

Eliza, *dau.* Rd. and Ann Stanley,* *b.* June 26, *bap.* July 29, 1727.

Priscilla, *dau.* of Wm. and Eliza Stanley, *b.* Aug. 10, 1728.

William. *s.* of Wm. and Eliza Stanley, *b.* Jan. 11, *bap.* Mar. 17, 1729.

Joseph, *s.* of Rt. Tucker Stanley, *b.* June 22, *bap.* Ap'l 15, 1723.

John, *s.* of John Tucker, —— 1724.

William, *s.* of Wm. Wells, *b.* Oct. 20, *bap.* Dec. 25, 1728.

Robert, *s.* of David Walker, *b.* Oct. 10, *bap.* Oct. 26, 1729.

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* The members of the Stanley family, here noted, were doubtless the ancestors of the family in North Carolina, whose representatives have been so distinguished in public life. The Stanleys of Bristol Parish intermarried with the Armisteads (Gen'l Walker Armistead), Beckwiths, and others not less esteemed.

Dr. Thomas Stanley Beckwith, who married a daughter of Edmund Ruffin, the distinguished agriculturist, Bishop Beckwith of Georgia, and their sisters Cornelia, Nannie, and Mrs. Kate Spalding of New York, are of Stanley descent.

Abram, *s.* of Edward Birchett, *b.* June 15, 1730.

Martha, *dau.* John and Wilmette Banister, *b.* Feb. 9, 1732.

Burwell, *s.* of Miles Thweat, *b.* May 4, 1733, *bap.* Sep. 1739.

David and Mary, (twins), *c.* of David Walker, *b.* Mar. 6, 1731.

Thomas, Peter, Robert, David, Abram, David Ezekiel, Jesse and Salathiel Vaughan, 1725 to 1740.

Edward, *s.* of Landon and Ann Washington, *b.* Oct. 18, 1734.

Sam. *s* of Anthony Walker, *b.* Aug. 16, *bap.* 1747.

Robt. *s.* of Anthony Walker.

James, *s.* of Wm. and Eliza Stanley, *b.* 1740.

David, Drury, Alex., John, James, and Ed'd Thweat, 1741–45.

George *s.* of Richard and Sarah Taylor, *b.* June 23, 1738.

Richard, *s.* of Richard and Sarah Taylor, *b.* Dec. 26, 1739.

Thomas, *s.* of Robert Rives, *b.* June 27, 1740.

William Rives, *b.* July 13, 1743.

Richard Rives, *b.* Oct. 1750.

Thomas Rives, 1753.

Col. John Rives, of Sussex, *buried* Mar. 15, 1795.

Drury Heath, Prince George, *died* Dec. 16, 1792.

Wm. Rives, *s.* of Thomas Heath, *bap.* June 27, 1793.

Thomas *s.* of Robert and —— Rives, *b.* 1740.

Armstead, *s.* of Drury Heath, *b.* Dec. 25, 1792, *bap.* Jan. 1793.

Wm. *s.* of John and Mary May, *b.* Dec. 28, *bap.* Feb. 24, 1732.

George, *s.* of John and Mary May, *b.* Nov. 23, 1732.

John, *s.* of Samuel Mann, *b.* Feb. 7, 1732, *bap.* Ap'l 8, 1732.

Susannah, *dau.* of Jas. and Eliz. Munford, *b.* Mar. 29, 1734.

Elizabeth, *dau.* Robt. and Ann Munford, *b.* Sep. 27, *bap.* Oct. 21, 1734.

William, *s.* of Robt. and Ann Munford, *b.* Nov. 28, 1734.

John, *s.* of Robt. and Ann Munford, *b.* Sep. 14, *bap.* Nov. 5, 1734.

Christopher, *s.* of Chris. Hinton, *b.* Dec. 2, 1734.

Robert, *s.* of Edward Hill, *b.* Ap'l 14, *bap.* July 9, 1734.

Edward, *s.* of James Munford, *b.* Jan. 22, *bap.* Dec. 26, 1734.

James, *s.* of James Munford, *b.* Sep. 16, 1734.

John, *s.* of John Hall, *b.* Feb. 3, *bap.* Mar. 27, 1743.

Mary, *dau.* of Sam. Jordan, *b.* Ap. 30, *bap.* June 2, 1745.

Ben, *son* of Richard Harrison, *b.* Jan. 25, *bap.* Ap'l 27, 1746.

Elizabeth, *dau.* of Theo. and Frances Bland, *b.* Jan. 4, 1739.

Mary, *dau.* of Theo. and Frances Bland, *b.* Aug. 22, 1745.

Ann, *dau.* of Theo. and Frances Bland, *b.* Sep. 5, 1747.

Jane, *dau.* of Theo. and Frances Bland, *b.* Sep. 30, 1749.

Theodore, *s.* of Theo. and Frances Bland, *b.* Mar. 21, 1741.

Frances, *dau.* of Theo. and Frances Bland, *b.* Sep. 24, 1742.

Wm. *s.* of Wm. and Ann Broadnax, *b.* Nov. 26, *bap.* Dec. 27, 1745.

Theodore, *s.* of Robt. and Ann Munford, *b.* Feb. 21, *bap.* 26, 1741.

Richard, *s.* of John ———, *b.* Dec. 20, 1742.

John, *s.* of John ———.

David, *s.* of John ———, *bap.* Oct. 9, 1749.

James, *s.* of Jas. and Ann Murray, *b.* July 10, 1743.

John, *s.* of Jas. and Ann Murray, *b.* Sep. 13, 1744.

Ann, *dau.* of Jas. and Ann Murray, *b.* Oct. 30, 1746.

Margaret, *dau.* of Jas. and Ann Murray, *b.* Feb. 8, 1748.

William, *s.* of Jas. and Ann Murray, *b.* May 6, 1752.

Mary, *dau.* of Jas. and Ann Murray, *b.* Feb. 22, 1754.

Thomas, *s.* of James and Ann Murray, *b.* June 13, *bap.* 16, 1757.

A number of negroes of same baptized.

Robert, *s.* of Hugh Miller, *b.* Oct. 28, 1746.

William, *s.* of Edward and Mary Pegram, *b.* June 18, *bap.* July 4, 1742.

Reuben, *s.* of Abram Peebles, *b.* Nov. 11, *bap.* June 9, 1749.

Thomas, *s.* of Thos. and Martha Clemens, *b.* Sep. 13, *bap.* Nov. 11, 1744.

John, *s.* of Thos. and Martha Clemens, *b.* —— 1752.

Martha, *dau.* Burwell Claiborne, *b.* Sep. 13, 1752.

John, *s.* John, 1760.

Drury Heath, of Prince George, *died* Dec. 16, 1792.

David and Mary, twins of David Walker, *b.* Mar. 6, 1731.

Peter, *s.* of David Walker, — 1732.

Thomas, *s.* of Thomas and Agnes Norton, *b.* Jan. 23, 1755.

Sarah, *dau.* of Thomas and Agnes Norton, *b.* Oct. 21, 1750.

Patty, *dau.* of Thomas and Agnes Norton, *b.* Oct. 19, 1758.

Frances, *dau.* of Thomas and Agnes Norton, *b.* June 1, 1760.

William, *s.* of Thomas and Agnes Norton, *b.* Apl. 22, 1762.

Frances, *dau.* of Jno. Peterson, *b.* Sep. 3, *bap.* Oct. 22, 1745.

Daniel, *s.* of Thomas Hare, *b.* Dec. 18, 1760, *bap.* (Blandford Church) Mar. 1, 1761.

James, *s.* of Thomas Hare, *b.* Apl. 2, *bap.* May 16, 1762.

Burwell, *s.* of Thos. and Mary Lee, *b.* Dec. 3, *bap.* May 17, 1750; Edward, 1755; Ephraim, 1758; Henry, 1761.

William, *s.* of William and Sarah Batte.

Wm., *s.* of John and Mary Clements, *b.* May 28, 1760.

Robt. Stith, Alex. and Susan Bolling, Oct. 18, 1792.

Rebecca, *dau.* of Thomas F. and Signora Bolling, *b.* Apl. 18, *bap.* June 2, 1793.

Elizabeth, *wife* of Charles McMurdo, *died* 13th and was *buried* 14th Sep., 1792.

Martha Ann Elizabeth, *dau.* of Charles I. McMurdo, *b.* Sep. 1st, and *bap.* Oct. 11th, 1792. This was the mother of the Rev. C. J. Gibson, D. D.

Rebecca, *dau.* of Robt. and Catherine Bolling, *b.* Feb. 23, *bap.* May 12, 1792.

Lucy, *dau.* of Robt. and Catherine Bolling, *b.* May 3, *bap.* Oct. 11, 1795.

Thomas, *s.* of Rev. John Cameron, *b.* Jan. 16, *bap.* Apl. 1, 1793.

R. I. Keith, *s.* of Wm. Call, *b.* Oct. 24, 1792, *bap.* June 2, 1793.

William Poythress, *died* Oct. 15th, 1794.

GENEALOGIES.

ATKINSON.*

Roger[1] Atkinson of "Mansfield," Dinwiddie county, emigrated from Cumberland county, England, to Virginia about 1750; m. Anne, dau. of John, second in descent from John Pleasants† of "Curle's," Henrico county, who emigrated thither from Norwich, England, in 1665.

Issue: i. John[2], *d.* unmarried.
ii. Jane[2], *m.* Gen. Joseph Jones.
iii. Roger[2], *m.* 1st Agnes Poythress; 2d, Sally Spottswood.
iv. Jane[2], *m.* John Ponsonby.

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* The late period at which this genealogy reached us, to our regret, prevented many additions within our knowledge which it was our desire should have appeared. We may mention as of the issue of the Rev. Dr. Churchill J. Gibson: Rev. Robert A. of Richmond, who m. a dau. of Hon. Alex'r H. H. Stuart; and the wife of Capt. John Hampden Chamberlayne, the able editor of the *State* newspaper.

The Rev. Wm. Byrd Lee, of Culpeper county, the son of Richard Henry Lee, is a great grandson of Robert[2] and Mary Tabb (Mayo) Atkinson.

† A genealogy of the descendants of John Pleasants to the present generation, is extant in manuscript, of which we possess a copy. R. A. B.

v. Thomas[2], *m.* Sally C. Page, *née* Nelson. No issue.

vi. Robert,[2] *m.* Mary Tabb, *dau.* of Wm. Mayo of "Powhatan."

Issue of Gen'l Joseph, and Jane[2] (Atkinson) *Jones:*

i. Thomas[3], of "Bellevue," Chesterfield county, *m.* Mary Lee.

ii. Roger[3], *d.* unmarried.

iii. Joseph[3], *m.* 1st Sally, *dau.* of Roger Atkinson; 2d, Mary Pickett of Ky.

iv. Jane[3], *m.* Robert K. Jones.

v. John[3], *d.* unmarried.

vi. Lucy Ann[3], *m.* 1st James Lochand; 2d, Ro. K. Jones; 3d, Wm. Baird.

vii. Benson[3], *m.* 1st Anne Littlejohn; 2d, Maria Goodwin of N. C.

Issue of Roger[2] and Agnes (Poythress) Atkinson:

i. Anne Pleasants[3], *m.* Benj. Munford Harrison.

ii. John[3], *m.* 1st Mary, *dau.* of Rich'd Pryor of Dinwiddie county; 2d, Mrs. —— Harris.

iii. Sally[3], *m.* Dr. Joseph Jones.

iv. Thomas Poythress[3], M. D., *b.* 1795, *d.* Aug. 30, 1874, editor and legislator; widely beloved for his genial disposition, *m.* Mary Baird. Their *dau. m.* Col. B. M. Jones.

v. Jane[3], *m.* Wm. Pryor.

vi. Roger[3], *m.* Margaret Littlejohn.

vii. Caroline[3], *m.* Philip Mayo.

viii. Robert[3], *m.* Virginia Suit.

ix. Lucy[3], *m.* Rev. Theodrick Pryor, D. D. *Issue:* Gen. Roger A. Pryor.
x. Anne Pleasants[3], *m.* Ruffin Baird of Dinwiddie county.

Issue of John and Anne[2] (Atkinson) *Ponsonby:*

i. Anne Pleasants[3], *m.* David Minge, M. D.
ii. John[3], *m.* 1st Eliza Cooke; 2d, Mrs. —— Williams.
iii. Eliza Johnson[3].
iv. Jane Atkinson[3].
v. Thomas[3].
vi. Milhane[3], *m.* in Ohio.
vii. William[3].

Issue of Robert[2] and Mary Tabb (Mayo) Atkinson:

i. Wm. M[3]., D. D., Presbyterian Church, *m.* 1st Rebecca Marsden; 2d, Eliz'h White.
ii. Saml. Pleasants[3], *m.* Wm. Patterson.
iii. Eliza Mayo[3], *m.* Wm. Byrd Page of Clarke county.
iv. Roger Benson[3], *m.* Mary, *dau.* of Thos. Withers (*see Withers*); 2d, Ann Toler.
v. Jane Jones[3], *m.* Benjamin C. Minge.
vi. Thomas[3], Rt. Rev. Bishop of N. C., *m.* Joseph, *dau.* of John Wilder.
vii. Agnes[3], *m.* Geo. H. Burwell of Clarke county.
viii. Robert Alexander[3], *m.* Eliz'h Nelson.
ix. Lucy Fitzhugh[3], *m.* Rev. Churchill J. Gibson, D. D.
x. John M. P[3]., D. D., Presdt. of Hampden Sydney College, *m.* 1st Eliz'h, *dau.* of

Rev. Peyton Harrison; 2d, Mary B. Baldwin; 3d, Fanny, *dau.* of Hon. Alex'r H. H. Stuart.

xi. Joseph Mayo, Rev., *m.* Sally C., *dau.* of Dr. Beverley Wellford.

BOLLING.*

"The Bolling family is very ancient. Robert Bolling, Esq., in the reign of Edward IV. possessed and resided in his elegant house of Bolling Hall, near Bradford, in Yorkshire, England, where many generations of his ancestors, in the enjoyment of private life, had lived. After his death he was buried in the family vault in the church of Bradford. It is probable that his family had been benefactors of that church, and even had built it, since its coat of arms, alone, was engraved upon it, which perhaps would not have been permitted, had it not been for that or some other circumstance of the same kind."†

This Robert Bolling died in the year 1485, and Bolling Hall passed in succession to the families of Tristam Bolling and Sir Richard Tempest (who intermarried with Rosamond, the daughter and heiress of the former) and others.

Robert[2], son of John[1] and Mary Bolling (of the Bollings of Bolling Hall, near Bradford, Yorkshire, England) of Allhallows, Barkin parish, Tower street, London, the first of the name who settled in Virginia, was born December 26th, 1646. He arrived in Vir-

* This family has been represented in the vestry of Bristol Parish in every generation—and usually by the name of *Robert*.

† Bolling Memoirs, p. 3.

ginia October 2, 1660, and married, first, in 1675, Jane, *dau.* of Thomas Rolfe and granddaughter of Pocahontas; second, 1681, Anne, *dau.* of John Stith, of Brunswick county, and lived at "Kippax" (sometimes called "Farmingdale"), Prince George county. Died July 17, 1709.

Issue by first *m.:*

i. John[3], *b.* Jan. 27, 1676.*

Issue by second *m.:*

ii. Robert[3], *b.* Jan 25, 1682, *m.* Jan. 27, 1706, Anne Cocke; *d.* 1749.
iii. Stith[3], *b.* March 28, 1686.
iv. Edward[3], *b.* Oct. 3, 1687.
v. Anne[3], *b.* July 22, 1690.
vi. Drury[3], *b.* June 21, 1695.
vii. Thomas[3], *b.* Mch. 20, 1697.
viii. Agnes[3], *b.* Nov. 30, 1700.

Issue of Robert[3] and Mary (Cocke) Bolling:

i. Mary[4], *b.* Jan. 25, 1708, *m.* Wm. Starke.
ii. Eliz'h.[4], *b.* Dec. 17, 1709, *m.* James Munford (*see Munford*).
iii. Anne[4], *b.* Dec. 12, 1713, *m.* John Hall.
iv. Lucy[4], *b.* May 3, 1719, *m.* Peter Randolph of "Chatsworth."
v. Jane[4], *b.* Apl. 1, 1722, *m.* Hugh Miller.
vi. Martha[4], *b.* Nov. 17, 1726, *m.* Richard Eppes, of Bermuda Hundreds. (*See Eppes*).
vii. Susanna[4], *b.* June 16, 1728, *m.* Alex. Bolling, of "Mitchell's," Prince George co.
viii. Robert[4], *b.* June 12, 1730; *d.* Feb. 24,

*For issue, see Bolling Memoirs.

1775; settled at "Bollingbrook," Petersburg, Va., and *m.* 1st. Martha, sister of Col. John Banister, of "Batterson," M. C.; she dying he *m.* 2d, Apl. 11, 1758, Mary Marshall, only *dau.* of Col. Thomas Tabb, of "Clay Hill," Amelia co., who *d.* Oct. 14, 1814. Issue:

i. Robert[5], of ("Centre Hill,") *b.* Mch. 3, 1759. *m.* 1st, Nov. 4th, 1781, Mary Burton, only *dau.* of Col. Robert Bolling, of "Chellowe,"* who *d.* Aug. 3, 1787; *m.* 2nd, Nov. 4, 1790, Catharine, *dau.* of Buckner Stith, of "Rockspring," Brunswick co., who *d.* Aug. 9, 1795; *m.* 3rd, Sept. 1, 1796, Sally, *dau.* of Lawrence and Eliza Washington, who *d.* Oct. 2, 1796, *m.* 4th, Nov. 23, 1797, Anne Dade, only daughter of Buckner and Anne Stith, who *d.* Apl. 1846.

ii. Thomas Tabb[5], *b.* Feb. 27, 1763, *m.* Seignora, *dau.* of Sir John Peyton, of Gloucester co., *d.* Dec. 1, 1810.

iii. Anne[5], *b.* 1765, *m.* John Shore, M. D.

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*Col. Robert Bolling, of "Chellowe," *m.* 2d —— Watson.

Issue: i. Powhatan, *d. s. p.*
ii. Linnaeus, member Virginia Assembly 1798-9; *m.* Mary, *dau.* of Geo. Markham of Chesterfield Co.

Issue: i. Robert.
ii. Philip A. (Judge.)
iii. Mary.
iv. Susan, *m.* Robert T. Hubbard, Buckingham Co., of whose issue is Rev. Ed. W. Hubbard, Rector of Bromfield Parish, Va.

iv. Frances[5], *m.* John Lemessurier.

v. Marianna[5], *b.* Nov. 1779, *d.* Nov. 1852, unmarried.

Issue of Robert[5] and Mary (Burton) Bolling, (1st *m*):

i. Mary Burton Augusta[6], *b.* June 18, 1789; *m.* Oct. 15, 1807, Jno. Monro, son of Col. John and Anne (Blair) Banister, *d.* Apl. 1853.

Issue of Robert[5] and Catharine (Stith) Bolling, (2nd *m.*):

ii. Rebecca P[6]., *b.* ——, *m.* July, 1817, John Blackwood Strachan, M. D., *d.* Dec. 26, 1845.

iii. Lucy Ann[6], *b.* ——, *m.* N. Snelson, *d.* 1844, without issue.

Issue of Robert[5] and Anne Dade (Stith) Bolling, (4th *m.*):

iv. Ann Robertson[6], b. ——, *m.* John N. Campbell, D. D., of Phila., *d.* May 1, 1828, without issue.

v. Martha Stith[6], *m.* 1st, June, 1828, Martin Slaughter, of Culpepper co.; 2nd, E. C. Freeman, of Culpepper.

vi. Robert Buckner[6], *m.* Nov. 29, 1831, Sarah Melville, only *dau.* of John and Sarah S. Minge, of "Sandy Point," Charles city co., who *d.* July 20, 1854.

vii. Geo. W[6]., *m.* Martha S., *dau.* of Wm. N. and Margaret Nicholls, of Georgetown, D. C.

Issue of Mary Burton Augusta[6] (Bolling) and John Monro *Banister:*

i. W. C[7]., *m.* Caroline Lewis, *k.* in battle June 9, 1864.
ii. Mary Burton[7], *m.* German B. Gill, of Sussex co., *d.* ——.
iii. Ann[7], *m.* Wm. T. McCandlish, *d.* Aug. 29, 1843.
iv. Robert B[7]., Surgeon U. S. Navy, *d.* ——.
v. John Monro, D. D., *m.* Mary Louisa, *dau.* of Gen. Wm. H. Broadnax.
vi. Emily C[7]., *m.* Commodore H. H. Cocke, U. S. Navy, (of Prince George co.)
vii. Euretta B., *m.* Charles Stickney, of Ala.
viii. Augusta, *d.*
ix. Helen T[7]., *m.* Dr. Robt. L. Madison, Lexington, Va.

Issue of Rebecca P.[6] (Bolling) and Dr. John Blackwood *Strachan:*

i. Catharine Roberta[7], *m.* Quinn Morton.
ii. Rebecca Bolling[7], *m.* Dr. Geo. C. Bland.
iii. Martha Cornelia[7], *m.* Richard Lawton.
iv. Jenet G[7]. *m.* Dr. Gaskins.
v. John Blackwood[7], *m.* Virginia, *dau.* of Theophilus and Susan Meade.

Issue of Martha Stith[6] (Bolling) and Martin *Slaughter* (1st *m.*)

i. Anna Roberta[7], *m.* F. M. Wright.

Issue of Martha Stith (Bolling) and E. C. *Freeman* (2d *m.*)

ii. Ann Catherine[7], *m.* C. E. Maneger.
iii. Martha Mellville[7], *m.* Maj. Benj. H. Nash.
iv. Robert Bolling[7], *m.* Sue Eggleston, *dau.* of Ro. C. and Clorinda Egerton, *d.* Aug. 22, 1862.

Issue of Robt Buckner[6] and Sarah Melville (Minge) Bolling:

i. Robert[7], (M. D. Phila.) *m.* June 1866, Leontine Hagerdom.
ii. John Minge[7] (N. Y.)
iii. Townshend Stith[7].
iv. Wm. Holt[7] (M. D.), *m.* Oct. 1869, Ida, *dau.* of Erasmus and Fanny Force of Ky.
v. Stuart[7].
vi. Bartlett[7].
vii. Samuel M.[7] *m.* Sep. 1872, Eliz'h, *dau.* of Jas. P. Holcombe, M. C., Author, &c.
viii. Anna Dade[7].
ix. Moses B[7].

Issue of George W. and Martha S. (Nicholls) Bolling:

i. Robert[6], *m.* Nov. 25, 1865, Nannie, only *dau.* of Samuel and Eliz'h Webster of Md.
ii. Wm. N.[6], *m.* 1st, Sue, *dau.* of Richard Kidder and Julia Meade, M. C.
iii. Margaret[6], *d.* July 1859, unmarried.
iv. Sarah Melville.
v. Anna Dade[6], *m.* June 2, 1868, F. Lynn Tilghman of Md.
vi. Geo. W.[6]
vii. Mary Tabb[6], *m.* Nov. 28, 1867, Gen. Wm. H. F. Lee.

Issue of Thomas Tabb[5] and Signora (Peyton) Bolling:

i. John Peyton[6], *b.* Sep. 22, 1788; *m.* Nov. 16, 1820, Ann F., *dau.* of James Skel-

ton Gilliam, of Petersburg; *d.* June 16, 1861.

ii. Francis[6], *m.* Everard Meade, M. D.
iii. Robert[6], *d.*
iv. Rebecca[6], *d.*
v. Martha Tabb[6], *m.* 1st, Thomas Tabb of Amelia Co.; 2nd, Col. J. H. Ross, Ala.
vi. Harriet[6], *m.* Charles Eggleston, Amelia Co.
vii. Thomas[6], *m.* Mary Carter, Goochland Co.
viii. Yelverton D.[6], *m.* Sophia Sully, Richmond, Va.
ix. Warner T.[6], *m.*
x. Martha[6], *m.* 1st, Spencer Elkin, Buckingham Co.; 2nd, Wm. Clements, Miss.
xi. Wm. S.[6], *m.* 1st, Pocahontas Robertson, Richmond; 2d, Mrs. —— Hill, Tenn.

Issue of John Peyton[6] and Ann F. (Gilliam) Bolling:

i. Mary F[7].
ii. Seignora[7] *m.* Judge Wyndham Kemp, Gloucester Co.; *d.* Aug. 1865.
iii. Arabella[7], *m.* 1848 Willis W. Hobson, Powhatan Co.
iv. Fanny H[7]. *m.* John Kemp, Brooklyn, N. Y.; *d.* Dec. 1872.
v. Evelyn T[7]. *m.* 1st James Gilmer, Ala.; 2d, John Wimbish, Ala.
vi. Anne Peyton[7].

Issue of Anne[5] (Bolling) and Dr. John *Shore*:

i. John[6].
ii. Thomas[6], *m.* Harriet Bolling.
iii. Mary,[6] *m.* —— Boyd.

iv. Ann Eliza[6], *m.* Richard B. Batte. (*See Batte.*)
v. Robert[6], *m.* —— Fletcher.
vi. Henry E[6]. *m.* —— Branch.
vii. William[6].

Issue of Francis[5] (Bolling) and John *Lemessurier*:

i. Rebecca[6].
ii. Peter[6].

BLAND.

The origin of the Bland or Blaund family dates from a remote period. Few families of private gentry have flourished better or spread more widely than this well allied house.*

The family is purely English, and we may not hesitate to compare the virtues and renown of its several branches with those of the proudest gentry of the kingdom. Their surname is derived from Bland or Bland's Gill, in the chapel of How Gill and parish of Sedburg.† It it situated in Yorkshire, a short distance to the eastward of the river Lone, which is the boundary between the counties of York and Westmoreland at the foot of the mountains called How Gill's Fells. Thoresby says that the family took its name from the Hamlet of Blond.‡ In 1333 Patricius de Bland or Blound was one of the commanders in the military army in the Wapentake of Eniscross

* Carlisle's History of the Bland family. London, 1826, p. 2.
† Nicholson's History of Westmoreland. Vol. I, p. 253.
‡ Ducatus Leodensis. Vol. I, p. 126.

against the Scots. The Bland arms* bear three arrows and perhaps three archer's bows were cut from the old yew trees, the last of which will soon disappear from the Sedburgh church yard.† William de Bland did good service to the King Edward III in the wars of France, in the company of John of Gaunt, Earl of Richmond. The name variously spelled occurs frequently in the church records and among the Governors of the School. The earliest mention of the name was in 1132. Richard, son of Hugh Bland of Disford [Diceford] N. Riding York, as a benefactor of the rich Abbey of Fountains.‡ Bland's close still adjoins Fountains Abbey.

The name Bland was then sometimes written Blund, whence Blunt and even Blount.

In 1337 the Blands of Sedburgh sent a branch to Gibard, an ancient patrimony belonging to them in the parish of Orton, Lonsdale, Westmoreland county. Orton is about seven miles from Bland's Gill. In 1874 Miss Fanny Bland an accomplished representative of the family resided at the family seat§ of Orton, whence came the founders of the family in Virginia.

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*The Bland arms are: *Ar. on a bend sa., three pheons of the field.* Crest *out of a ducal coronet or, a lion's head ppr.* Motto: *Sperate et virite fortes.*

†Platt's History of parish of Sedburgh. Yorkshire, p.

‡Barton's Monasticum Eboracensis, p. 161.

§In the same year Miss Bland, who is an enthusiast in all that pertains to the history of her family and who is strongly embued with the true zeal of the antiquary, visited Virginia. Her genial characteristics endeared her to her relatives here, and many friends beside cherish pleasant memories of the charm of her social presence.

Without intermission the Bland family have continued to reside at Orton since 1377. The name Bland's Gill is still laid down on the maps of Westmoreland.

There is an interesting branch of the family in Ireland. Rev. James Bland, son of John, of Sedburgh, graduate of Cambridge, went as chaplain to Viscount Sydney, Lord Lieutenant, 1692, and was Vicar of Killarney and Dean of Ardfut, 1721. He married Lucy, *dau.* of Sir Francis Brereton, Alderman of Dublin. There is a monument to his *dau.* at Killarney, and a seal, with an inscription, being a punning reference to the name Bland, viz: *Dulce Sonat Blandus amor.* His son Francis, and his grandson James, and his great-grandson Francis, succeeded him as Vicar of Killarney.

At Canterbury in 1555, the learned and pious John Bland, M. A., Rector of Adhisham in Kent, and three others, suffered martyrdom by burning for their adherence to the Protestant faith. His prayer upon the awful occasion has been preserved. It is triumphant in its Christian faith, devotion and humble resignation.*

Sir Thomas Bland, Knt., of Kippax Park,† near

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* Harper's Life and Sufferings of the Glorious Martyrs, p. 93.

† John Randolph of Roanoke, who visited Kippax in September 1822, left the following memoranda regarding it: "Monuments of the Bland family at Kippax, in the parish church. The armorial bearings the same as those on the tombstone of Theodrick Bland, my maternal grandfather's grandfather, in Westover church-yard, Virginia. (Sir Francis Bland died Nov. 14, 1663, aged 21. He married Jane, daughter of Sir Wm. Lowther, who dyed young and

Leeds, was created a Baronet by Charles I. August 30, 1642.

A. Roger Bland[1], of Orton, Westmoreland county, husbandman, descendant of a second brother of the house of Gybard in the same county, father of:

B. Adam Bland[2],* of London,† skinner—made free 4th Edward VI. (1552), Sargeant Skinner to Queen Elizabeth, and lived in the Tower of London. Received his crest from the Queen 1653. *m.* Joan, *dau.* of Wm. Atkyns or Atkins of St. Gregory, London, and left numerous issue, as follows:

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who was succeeded by 'Sir John Bland, who erected this monument.')

On the left of the window, a monument, erected 1735 by Sir John Bland, 'To the memory of his greatgrandfather, Sir Thomas Bland, Bart: son of Sir Thomas Bland, Knight' [by Charles II. before baronets were instituted] 'and of the honourable Catharine Saville, daughter of John Lord Saville of Pontefract. He married Rosamond, daughter of Francis Neville, of the ancient family of Chevet, near Wakefield, died Oct. 1657. His loyalty to King Charles, and sufferings for him, were too many to be recorded on so small a tablet as this.'

Sir John Bland, of Kippax Park, married Lady Francis Finch, daughter of Heneage, Earl of Aylesford. He died at Bath, April 14, 1742. Succeeded by his only son, Sir Hungerford, who died Oct. 6, 1756, aged 30 years. This monument erected by Mrs. Ann Bland [one of the co-heiresses carried the estate to the Davidsons, now Davidson-Bland] the eldest of his surviving sisters."—MS. Mem. Book of John Randolph of Roanoke.

*John Bland the martyr was his cousin.

†There are two Streets near London Bridge called Upper and Lower Bland streets, near Virginia Terrace.

C. (*a*) William Bland,[3] of London, gentleman, *m.* Judith, *dau.* of Thomas Woodery, of Groby, and had *issue*, Sam'l[4], Wm.[4], Jane[4].

(*b*) Peter[3], *m.* Susan ——. Issue, Adam[4], Wm[4], Joan[4], Susan[4], Judith[4].

(*c*) Thomas[3], of St. Martin's, Gentleman, under Sheriff of Middlesex, *m.* Eliz'h, widow of Wm. Tardley, Esq. *Issue*, Geo.[4], Eliz'h[4].

(*d*) Gregory[3], *m.* ——. *Issue:* Frances[4], Jane[4].

(*e*) John[3], of Syth Lane, London, in the parish of St. Antholin's and of Plaislow, Essex county, *b.* 1573; buried in his own vault at St. Antholin's, to which parish he gave £5 towards a daily morning lecture. In 1626 he was made free of the Grocer's Company. He *m.* Susan Deblere or Duclere (*b.* 1590) of the city of Hamburg. She *d.* Shrove Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1664, preceding the breaking out of the great plague, and was buried in the vault of St. Antholins. Had *issue* 17 children:

D. i. Mary[4], *bap.* 1607, *m.* E. M., 4th son of Sir Peter Proby, woolen draper, Alderman, Lord Mayor of London and afterwards Lord Carysfoot. *Issue:* i. Peter[5], ii. Geo.[5], iii. Susan[5].

ii. Susan[4], *m.* Thomas Pierson.

iii. Thomas[4], *d.* 1678, resided at Plaislow; Receiver General of York; royalist, *m.* 1st, Eliz'h Witham; 2nd, Katharine Sandys; bequeathed jewelry to Sir Richard Sandys, royalist.

iv. John[4], *m.* Sarah, *dau.* of Giles Green, Esq.,

of Applington, also representative for Corfe Castle in the reign of Chas. I. Mentioned in Pepys' Diary, 1680. June 12th: "Mr. John Bland, merchant [of Virginia] was buryed in ye chancel in St. Olave's Church, Hart Street, London."*

(Pepys was buried under the communion table in the same church). Mrs. Bland was in Va. at the time of her husband's death. Her attorney in the colony was Wm. Fitzhugh.

v. Edward[4], *m.* Jane, *dau.* of Gregory Bland[3](*d*), *d.* 1653, and was buried at "Kymages" just above "Westover" on the north side of James river, Va.

vi. Anne[4], *m.* Stephen Jackson.

vii. Eliz'h[4], *m.* Rev. Wm. Beare, Rector of Cowley.

viii. Hester[4], *d.* aged 7 years.

ix. Robert[4], (Rev.) *m.* Mary Hinton, of Weybrough, *d.* 1702. Issue.

x. Adam[4], *d.* on his way to Virginia.

xi. William[4], merchant in Spain, *d.* 1649.

xii. Rich'd[4], of Beeston Hall, *m.* Jane Lane, relict of Edmund Pott. Issue.

xiii. Arnold[4], *d.* an infant.

xiv. Son[4], still-born.

xv. Theodrick[4], of "Berkeley," James river, Va., was baptized at St. Antholin's, Jan. 16, 1629: was first, in 1646, a merchant

*Pepys' Diary, Vol. I, pp. 191–7, Carlisle, 123, 145.

with his brother at St. Luca, Spain; then, in 1647–8, in the Canary Islands. In 1654 he came to Va., *d.* Aug. 1669, and was buried at "Westover,"* James river. The epitaph on his tombstone, (which bears his coat of arms) says he died in 1671. He *m.* Anne, *dau.* of Col. Richard Bennett, of "Wayanock" (now called "Weyanoke") and "Kiccotan," near "Westover,"—who was Governor of Virginia, the first appointed by the Assembly during the Commonwealth or Cromwellian Protectorate. She *d.* at Wharton's Creek, Kent county, Md., Nov. 1687.

xvi. Rachael[4], *d.* unmarried.

xvii. Joan Amy[4], *d.* an infant, buried at St. Antholins, which was destroyed by the great fire in London, ——, but was rebuilt. It has recently, however (1874),

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*The famed seat of "Westover" originally comprised an area of 2,000 acres of land, which were patented by Capt. Thomas Pawlett, January 15, 1637. He died January 1643, bequeathing his possessions in Virginia to his brother, Sir John Pawlett, who, on April 17, 1665, sold the "Westover" property of 1,200 acres, a dwelling house and farm buildings, for £170 sterling to Theodrick Bland, from whom it descended to his eldest son Theodrick, who admitted into joint tenancy with himself his brother Richard. The brothers in turn conveyed "Westover" to Col. Wm. Byrd (the first of the name and title in Virginia) by deed bearing date February 14, 1688, for a consideration of £300 sterling and 10,000 pounds of tobacco. "Westover" was for years the seat of Charles City county, and the parish church of the name was also in its limits.

been removed in the improvement of London.

Issue of John[4] and Sarah Bland:

i. John[5], *d.* young.

ii. Thomas[5], *d.* young.

iii. Giles[5], *bap.* at St. Olaves, *m.* at Oldgate, Frances, *dau.* of Thomas Porby, one of the Masters of Requests. Came to Virginia; participated in what is known as "Bacon's Rebellion;" hung by the Governor, Sir Wm. Berkeley. He was 29 years old at the time of his death. His widow *m.* secondly Sam'l Starkey, of New Windsor, Berks. Giles left one son, sometime an Ensign of Foot, in the service of Queen Anne, living 1712. He *m.* Mary, *dau.* of John Brown, of London. They had one son, Giles, *b.* about 1703, *d.* about 1756, without issue. Edward, son of Edward, and cousin of Giles Bland the "rebel," became possessed of the estate of the latter ("Kymages," adjoining "Berkeley" and "Westover") at his father's death, but being embroiled in a long suit at law,* died siezed only of the manor house of "Kymages" and 2,000 acres.† It had been 8,000 acres.

*"I am inclined to believe that this law-suit was with the Berkeley family, and was possibly also the cause of the personal quarrel between Sir William Berkeley and Giles Bland."—Letter from Miss Fanny Bland to present writer.

†Carlisle's History of the Bland Family.

He *d.* about 1690, and was buried at "Westover."

Issue of Edward[4] and Jane[4] Bland:

Edward[5], *m.* Jane Gilby and had *issue*: John *d.* unm'd; *dau. m.* —— Horton and had *issue:* Bland and 1 *dau;* Sarah *m.* Rev. Richard New and had issue John.

Issue of Theodrick[4] and Anne (Bennet) Bland, of "Berkeley":

i. Theodrick[5], of "Westover," James river; member of the Council of Virginia; *d.* 1702 and was buried at Westover; *m.* Margaret ——, of England, and had *issue:* Theodrick, John, (returned to England), and Scarborough.

ii. Richard[5], of "Jordan's Point," James river, but sometime of Williamsburg, merchant, *m.* 1st, Mary, *dau.* of Col. Thomas Swann, of "Swann's Point," James river, and had *issue:* 6 chil., all *d.* young; *m.* 2d, Eliz'h, *dau.* of Col. Wm. Randolph, of "Turkey Island," James river. She *d.* at "Jordan's," Jan. 22d, 1719. He *d.* there April 6, 1720. Both buried there. They had *issue*:

i. Mary[6], *b.* ——; *m.* Henry Lee of "Lee's Hall," Potomac river.

ii. Eliz'h[6], *b.* ——; *m.* Wm. Beverley, Esq., of "Blandfield," Rappahannock river, Va.

iii. Richard[6], of "Jordan's;" *b.* ——; member Va. House of Burgesses of 1st

Congress, at Phil'a, and of Va. Convention of 1775; *m.* Anne, *dau.* and heir of Peter Poythress, of Fleur de Hundred, James river, known as "The Antiquary," and pronounced by Thos. Jefferson "the wisest man south of James river."

iv. Anne[6], *b.* ——; *m.* 1st, ——, Capt. Ro. Munford, of Appomattox river, Prince George county. (*See Munford*); 2nd, George Currie, of Scotland. They lived at "White Hall."

v. Theodrick[6], of "Kippax" (1st. of "Cawson's") *b.* at "Jordan's," —— 1720; *m.* —— 1739. Frances, *dau.* and heir of Drury Bolling (*see Bolling*) of "Kippax." She was *b.* —— 1724 and *d.* —— 1774.

Issue of Mary[6] (Bland) and Henry *Lee*, of "Lee's Hall":

i. John[7], of "Lee's Hall," *b.* ——; *m.* —— Poythress, of Prince George county.

ii. Richard.

iii. Henry[7], of Stafford county, *b.* ——; *m.* Dec. 1, 1753, Lucy, youngest *dau.* of Chas. Grymes, gentleman, and known in tradition as the "lowland beauty." He *d.* July or Aug. 1787.

iv. Lettice[7], *m.* —— Fitzhugh.

Issue of Henry[7] and Lucy (Grymes) Lee:

i. Henry[8], *b.* Jan. 29, 1756; *d.* March 25, 1818. Popularly known as "Light

Horse Harry," Lt. Col. Revolution, M. C., and Gov. of Va.; *m.* 1st, Matilda Lee; 2nd, July 18, 1793, Anne Carter.

Issue by 1st *m.:*

i. Henry[9], Maj. U. S. A., Author, *d. s. p.*

ii. Lucy[9], *b.* 1786; *m.* 1803, Bernard Carter; *d.* 1860. *Issue:* Josephine[10], *m.* Eugene Franson; Matilda[10], *m.* Thos. M. Willing; Mildred[10], *m.* L. de Podestad, and left issue; Charlotte[10], *m.* G. W. Featherstonehaw, and left isssue; Charles[10], *m.* —— Calvert; Bernard[10].

Issue by 2nd *m.:*

i. Charles Carter[9], *b.* ——; *m.* ——, *dau.* of Geo. Taylor; *d.* March, 1871. Issue.

ii. Sidney Smith[9], *b.* April 2, 1802; *d.* July 22, 1869; Capt. U. S. and C. S. navies; *m*, Anne Mason, and had issue.

iii. Robert Edward[9], *b.* at "Stratford," Westmoreland Co., Va., Jan. 19, 1807; *m.* June 30, 1831, Mary, *dau.* of Geo. W. Parke Custis, of "Arlington," Va.; *d.* Oct. 12, 1870. Commander in Chief of the Confederate States Armies:

> "With faith untouched, spotless and clear his fame,
> So pure that envy could not wrong the same."

Left issue.

iv. Ann Carter[9], *m.* W. L. Marshall; *d.* and left issue.

v. Mildred[9], *m.* Edward Childe; *d.* and left issue.

Issue of Theodrick[6] and Frances (Bolling) Bland, of "Kippax:"

i. Eliz'h[7], *m.* Major, afterwards Col., John Banister, of Dinwiddie county. Naturalist. Col. in Revolution and M. Old Congress. He *d.* Sept. 30, 1788. Left issue.

ii. Theodrick[7], *b.* March 21, 1741; went to England Aug. 1753, and was at Scarborough in York 1759. Grad. M. D. at Edinburgh; Col. of cavalry Rev. War; commanded the Convention troops of Va.; prisoner at Charlottesville; *d.* a member of the 1st Congress under the new constitution, at N. Y., May 1790, and was buried in Trinity churchyard; *m.* Mary, *dau.* of —— Daingerfield, who after his death *m.* 2nd, ——, and *d.* in France, 1804.

iii. Mary[7], *m.* —— Ruffin. *Issue*, Theodrick[8], *m. dau.* of John Murray; a son; a *dau.*

iv. Anna[7], *m.* Gen. Thos. Eaton, of Roanoke river, N. C., leaving *dau.* who *m.* Guilford Dudley.

v. Jane[7], *m.* Herbert Harris, N. O. *d. s. p.*

vi. Frances[7], *b.* Sept. 24, 1752; *d.* at Matoax, Jan. 18, 1788; *m.* 1st, March 9, 1769, John, 4th and youngest son of Richard Randolph, of "Curle's," who was the brother of Eliz'h Randolph, who *m.* Richard Bland, of "Jordan's Point;" *m.* 2d, 22 Sept. 1777, St. Geo. Tucker, *b.* Port Royal, Bermuda, 29 June, 1752.

Col. Rev.; Revisor laws of Va.; Prof. of Law, Wm. and Mary Coll.; Judge Court of Appeals of Va., and district judge of the U. S. for the eastern district of Va. Prepared an edition of "Blackstone's Commentaries with notes of reference to the constitution and laws of the United States, and the Commonwealth of Virginia;" author also of various political essays and of the poetic lines beginning, "Days of my youth, ye have glided away." He *m.* 2nd, Oct. 8, 1791, Lelia, widow of Geo. Carter, and *dau.* of Sir Peyton Skipwith. Their issue all *d.* in infancy.

Issue of Frances Bland and John Randolph:

i. Richard[8], *b.* March 9, 1770; *m.* Dec. 31, 1789. Judith, *dau.* of Thos. Mann Randolph of "Tuckahoe"; *d.* June 14, 1796. *Issue:*

ii. Theodrick[8], *b.* Jan. 22, 1771, *d.* Feb. 14, 1792.

iii. John[8], "of Roanoke," *b.* June 3, 1773; *d.* in Phil'a, May 24, 1833; buried at "Roanoke" his seat, Charlotte co., Va.

Issue of Frances[7] Bland and Judge St. George Tucker:

i. Anne Frances Bland Tucker[8], *b.* Sept. 26, 1778; *m.* John Coalter, of "Chatham," Stafford Co., Va., Judge Court of Appeals of Va. She *d.* Sept. 12, 1813.

ii. Henry St. Geo.[8], *b.* Dec. 29, 1780; M. C.;

Chancellor of Fourth Judicial Circuit; President Court of Appeals; Professor of Law University of Va.; author of Lectures on Natural Law, Lectures on Government, Lectures on Constitutional Law, Commentaries on Laws of Virginia, &c., &c., and President of Virginia Historical and Philosophical Society. He *m.* Ann Evelina Hunter, *dau.* of Moses Hunter and Ann Stephen (*dau.* of Gen'l. Adam Stephen), of Jefferson Co.; *d.* in Winchester, Va., Aug. 28, 1848.

iii. Theodrick Tudor[8], *b.* Sept. 17, 1782, *d.* April 3, 1795.

iv. Nathaniel Beverly, *b.* Sept. 6, 1784; Law Prof. Wm. and Mary Coll.; U. S. District Judge of Mo.; author of "Tucker's Pleading;" "Lectures on the Science of Government;" "The Partisan Leader," &c., &c.; *m.* 1st, Mary, sister of Judge Jno. Coalter; 2nd, ——; 3d, Lucy Ann, *dau.* of Gen. Thomas Smith, U. S. Navy; no living issues by 1st and 2nd *m.*

v. Henrietta Eliza[8], *b.* Dec. 16, 1787; *d.* July, 1796.

Issue of Ann Frances Bland Tucker[8], and Judge John Coalter:

i. Francis Lelia[9], *d.* aged 18.

ii. Eliza Tucker[9], *m.* John Randolph (son of Joseph, M. C. from Ga. 1803–6) Bryan, adopted son, and one of the legatees of

John Randolph, of Roanoke. At one time a Lieut. U. S. Navy, formerly a distinguished farmer of Gloucester Co., Va., but now of "Carys-brook," Fluvanna Co., and with large planting interests in Alabama.

iii. St. Geo. Tucker[9] (M. D.), *m.* ———

Issue of Eliz'h Tucker[9] (Coalter) and John Randolph Bryan:

i. John Coalter[10], *d.* ——, aged 22.
ii. Delia[10], *m.* Dr. John R. Page, Prof. U. of Va.
iii. Frances Tucker[10], *m.* Dr. Spotswood W. Carmichael.
iv. Georgia Scriven[10], *m.* Dr. A. J. Grinnan.
v. Jno. Randolph[10], *m.* M. R. Minor.
vi. St. Geo. Tucker[10].
vii. Joseph[10], member of the Richmond bar, and of Va. Assembly, *m.* Isabel, *dau.* of John Stewart, Esqr., of "Brook Hill."
viii. Corbin Braxton[10], Minister Prot. Episcopal Church.

Issue of St. Geo. Tucker[9] and —— Coalter, M. D.:

i. Henry Tucker[10].
ii. Fanny Bland[10].
iii. Virginia M.[10], *m.* Dr. Wm. P. Braxton.
iv. St. George[10], *m.* Charlotte Drewry.

Issue of Judge Nathaniel Beverley[8] and Lucy (Smith) Tucker:

i. Cynthia Beverley[9], *m.* 1st, Prof. Henry A. Washington, Wm. & Mary Coll.,

Editor of "Writings of Thomas Jefferson." *Issue*, 2 chil. *d.* in infancy. He dying ——, she *m.* 2nd. Dr. Chas. W. Coleman.

ii. Beverley St. Geo.[9], M. D., *m.* Eliza Christine Mercer. Issue.

iii. Thos. Smith Beverley[9], *m.* ——. Issue.

iv. Frances Bland[9], *m.* Prof. Edwin Taliaferro, *d. s. p.*

v. Henrietta Eliz'h Beverley[9], *m.* Dr. John P. Little, she *d. s. p.* April 25, 1879. He *d.* ——

vi. Montague[9], *m.* Ada Lewis.

vii. ———.

Issue of Cynthia Beverley[9] Tucker and Charles W. Coleman, M. D.:

i. Chas. W.[10], ii. Eliz'h Beverley[10], iii Nath'l Beverley Tucker[10], iv. Geo. Preston[10], v. Catharine Brooke[10], vi. Giles Bland[10].

Issue of Judge Henry St. Geo.[8] and Ann Evelina (Hunter) Tucker:

i. Ann E.[9], *m.* Dr. Alfred T. Magill, Prof. U. of Va. Issue.

ii. St. Geo.[9], *d.* young.

iii. Virginia[9], *m.* Henry L. Brooke. Issue.

iv. David Hunter[9], M. D., Prof. Med. Coll. of Va., author of "Manual of Obstetrics," &c., eminent in his profession; Surgeon C. S. Army; *m.* Eliz'h, *dau.* of Hon. Geo. M. Dallas, Vice President U. S. *Issue*, Rev. Dallas, Prot. Epis. Church, John Randolph and daughters.

v. Nathaniel Beverley[10], *m.* Jane, *dau.* of Chas. Ellis, Richmond, (one of his sons Rev. Beverly Dandridge, Prot. Epis. Ch., author of various hymns, poems, &c.) Founded and edited Washington *Sentinel;* printer U. S. Senate; Consul at Liverpool during President Buchanan's administration; C. S. agent in Canada during late war.

vi. Tudor[10].

vii. John Randolph[10], Attorney Gen'l of Va.; Prof. of Law Washington & Lee University; M. C.; author of a lecture, "The Southern Church Justified in its Support of the War;" is preparing a new edition of "Tucker's Commentaries;" *m.* Laura, *dau.* of Col. Humphrey Powell, of Leesburg, Va. Issue.

viii. St. George[10], *m.* Eliz'h, *dau.* of Gov. Thos. W. Gilmer; Clerk of Ho. of Delegates of Virginia; author of "Hansford, a Tale of Bacon's Rebellion," &c.; *d.* during the late war from disease contracted while serving as captain of cavalry, C. S. A.

ix. Alfred[10], *m.* Eliza Taylor.

CLAIBORNE.

The first mention in history of Col. Wm. Claiborne, the founder of the family of that name in Virginia, is on his coming thither in the party of Sir Francis Wyatt, when he was appointed by King James I. surveyor of the new country in 1621. The name has been variously rendered: Cleyborn, Cliborn, Cleburn, Claiborn, Claiborne, &c., the last being the form used by Col. Wm. Claiborne, and which has obtained in the United States.

The branches of the family in Yorkshire and Westmoreland, England,* and in Ireland, use a different orthography—but are of common lineage. Col. Wm. was the son of Edmund and Grace (Bellingham) Cliborne, of Westmoreland, and came to Virginia in early manhood. Appointed member of Colonial Council August 26, 1624, and Secretary of State March 24, 1625. During 1625–9 Claiborne made extended explorations in the territory of the Colony under charter from Charles I., and founded a settlement and trading establishment with the Indians upon Kent Island. His claim to which was resisted by Lord Baltimore, and hence the quarrel between Virginia and Maryland and the contest between Lord Baltimore and Col. Claiborne, in prosecuting which the latter acquired the historical distinction of "rebel," which had no warrant save in the fickle temper of a bigoted king, who pledged and retracted, and who gave, revoked, and gave again, as his passions swayed him, or as he

*Arms: Three chevrons interlaced in base, sa. a chief of the last.

deemed his interests indicated. The dispute resulted in the imprisonment of Claiborne, and in his being deprived of his just landed rights, together with a loss of £5,000, expended by him in furtherance of the settlement on Kent Island.

In 1650 Col Wm. Claiborne was appointed by Parliament, then in power, one of the Commissioners to reduce Virginia to the authority of the Commonwealth. Col. Claiborne was holding the office of Treasurer of Virginia, from which he was deposed in favor of Col. Norwood, a royalist, by whose assistance Gov. Berkeley endeavored to keep Virginia loyal to the King.

Grants of land to the extent of more than 24,000 acres are of record in Virginia Land Office in the name of Col. Claiborne. His family seat was "Romancock," situated in King William county, fourteen miles below the Court House and five miles above West Point. Here is the tomb of Lt. Col. Thomas Claiborne, and at "Sweet Hall," another seat, a few miles above, are those of Capt. Thomas, Jr., and his son, Thomas Claiborne, and of Mrs. Martha, wife of Leonard Claiborne.

The name of the wife of Col. Claiborne is not positively known, but according to tradition he married in England, in 1638, a Miss Buller. He died sometime between 1673 and 1680. His grave cannot be pointed out.

His character has been thus gracefully summed by a gifted biographer—the late Rev. S. F. Streeter, of Baltimore, Md.: "The hand of prejudice, prompted by personal subservience, traced on the tablet of history an inscription as unjust to the character and actions of the deceased, as unbecoming the dignity of

the historic muse. It has been reserved for an humble enquirer and a lover of the truth to erase the undeserved censure, and to erect a new cenotaph which displays the name of Claiborne as worthy of honor and respect, and which ranks him who planted it in this country as a man of whom his descendants have reason to be proud,—one of the earliest pioneers of civilization; the first actual settler of the territory of Maryland, and among the most active and prominent citizens in the early colonial days of Virginia; and one of the most remarkable men of his time."

The issue of Col. Wm. Claiborne[1], was:

i. Wm.[2], Lt. Col. distinguished himself in the Indian wars of Bacon's Rebellion. A certificate of his valor from Gov. Berkeley, dated March 29, 1677, attested by Nath'l Bacon, Philip Ludwell, Ralph Wormley and Richard Lee is of record in King William county court.

ii. Thos.[2], Lt. Col., *b.* Aug. 17, 1647; *m.* Dandridge; killed by Indians, Oct. 7, 1683. Had *issue:* Thomas[3], Capt., *b.* Dec. 16, 1680; *d.* Aug. 16, 1732; *m.* three times, and had issue 27 children, of whom the following names and data is extant: Thomas[4], *b.* Jan'y 9, 1704; *d.* Dec. 1, 1735. William[4], *m.*, had *issue:* Mary, Nath'l, *b.* 1755. Leonard[4], *m.* Martha, *dau.* of Major Francis Burnet; she was *b.* Jan'y 1, 1701; *d.* April 3, 1720. ——, *dau.*[4], *m.* —— Phillips,

a General in the British army, (not him buried at Petersburg). Nathaniel[4], *m.* ——; *issue:* Wm.[5], who was the father of Wm. Chas. Cole, Gov. of La.; Gen'l Ferdinand L., Gov. of Miss.; Mary Leigh, who *m.* Bathurst Claiborne[5], and Franklin Herbert, of Franklin county, Va., author of "Notes on the South." Buller[4]. Augustine[4], Colonel, of "Windsor;" *b.* at "Sweet Hall," 1721; *d.* May 3, 1787; eminent in the practice of law; *m.* Mary, *dau.* of Buller Herbert,* of "Puddledock," Dinwiddie Co., and had *issue:*

i. Mary[5], *b.* 1744–5; *m.* 1763, Gen'l Charles (of Rev.), son of Benj. Harrison of

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* John and Buller Herbert, of London, England, settled at "Puddledock," near Petersburg, where the tomb of the former is. It is of slate, about six inches thick and bears the following arms and inscription:

[ARMS.—*Per pale az. and gu. 3 lions rampant ar. armed and langued or.* Crest. *A bundle of arrows or. headed and feathered ar.* six in saltire, one in pale, girt round the middle, with a belt gu. buckle and point extended, of the first.]

"Here Lyeth Interred the Body
of JOHN HERBERT, son of John Herbert
Apothecary and Grandson of
Richard Herbert Citizen & Grocer
of London, who departed this life
the 17th day of March 1704, in the
46th year of his Age."

The arms above are those of Coldrook Co., Monmouth. Buller Herbert, *m.* Mary Stith, an only *dau.* and heiress. See Historical Places, p. 107.

"Berkeley," James river, and uncle of President Harrison. He *d.* 1796.

ii. Herbert[5], *b.* April 7, 1746; *m.* 1st, —— *dau.* of Robt. Ruffin, of "Sweet Hall," King Wm. Co.; 2nd, —— *dau.* of Wm. Burnet Browne,† of "Elsing Green," who settled a large estate on his eldest grandson upon condition of his taking the name Wm. Burnet Browne.

iii. Thomas[5], *b.* 1747; *m.* —— Scott, whose mother was a Miss Cocke, of James river; M. Va. Assembly from Brunswick Co. 1775–8. *Issue:* Jarratt, M. D., *b.* 1784; *d.* 1871.

iv. Augustine[5], *b.* Feb. 2, 174⅞; attorney for vestry of Bristol Parish; *m.* Martha, *dau.* of Francis Jones. *Issue:* Buller, Frances, John Grey, Augustine, Cadwalader. He *d.* 1796.

v. Anne[5], *b.* Dec. 30, 1749; *m.* Richard Cocke; *issue:* Richard Herbert, of "Bacon's Castle," Augustine Claiborne, Eliz'h Claiborne.

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† Wm. Burnet Browne, was of the descent of Sir Thomas Browne[1], Treasurer of Household to Henry VI, from whom in succession Sir Anthony[2], Standard Bearer to Henry VII, and Sir Anthony[3], created Viscount Montacute. Arms of Wm. Burnet Browne: *Ar. on a bend double cotised sa. three spread eagles of the first.* Crest. *An eagle displayed, ar. on the wings two bars sa.* (Same as those of Lancashire, England.) Wm. Burnet, was the son of Wm. Browne, of Beverly, Mass., who *m.* a *dau.* of Wm., son of Bishop Gilbert Burnet, and was Provincial Governor of New York and of Mass.

vi. Susanna[5], *b.* Nov. 29, 1751; *m.* Frederick Jones.

vii. William[5], *b.* Nov. 2, 1753; *m.* —— Ruffin; *issue:* Wm. Presley, Mrs. John, mother of Hon. Wm. O. Goode; Eliz'h *m.* Wm. Burnet Browne.

viii. Buller[5], *b.* Oct. 27, 1755; Capt. in Col. Alex'r Spotswood's reg't, 1778; Maj.; Commanded a Squadron of Calvary at the defeat of Tarleton, *aid de camp* to Gen'l Benj. Lincoln; *m.* Patsy, *dau.* of Edmund and Anne Ruffin, of Sussex; *issue:* Sterling, lawyer and clerk of Amherst county, and a *dau.* who *m.* James Wright, of Petersburg, Va.

ix. Richard[5], *b.* 1757; M. Va. Assembly, 1775–8, Maj. and Commissary during the Revolution; *m.* ——, *dau.* of Philip Jones, of Dinwiddie Co. He *d.* 1818. *Issue:* Philip, M. Ho. of Del. from Brunswick Co., 1816.

x. Lucy Herbert[5], Aug. 22, 1760; *m.* Col. John Cocke; *issue:* Robert, John Ruffin.

xi. Eliz'h[5], *b.* 1761; *m.* Thos. Peterson (*see Peterson*).

xii. John Herbert[5], *b.* May 30, 1763; *m.* Mary, *dau.* of Roger Gregory. *Issue:* a *dau.* and two sons, one of whom, Rev. Gregory (Meth. Epis. Ch.) father of Dr. John Herbert, of Petersburg, M. Va. Senate 1858. Distinguished in his profession.

xiii. Sarah[5], *b.* 1765; *m.* Chas. Anderson. *Issue:* Claiborne.

xiv. ——, *dau.*, *b.* ——, *m.* —— Thompson, of S. C.

xv. Ferdinando[5], *b.* Mch. 9, 1772.

xvi. Bathurst[5], *b.* Apl. 6, 1774; *m.* 1st, *dau.* of John Batte (*See Batte*); 2nd, Mary Leigh, *dau.* of Wm. Claiborne[5], son of Nath'l[4]. *Issue:* a son and a *dau.*

Issue of Col. Augustine and Mary (Herbert) Claiborne:

i. Wm. Burnet[6]. Assumed the name of Browne under the will of his grandfather, Wm. Burnet Browne, of "Elsing Green," ratified by the Va. Assembly. *m.* Eliz'h[6], *dau.* of Wm. Claiborne[5], and had issue, two *dau.*—one *m.* Lewis of the Washington family, the other —— Bassett.

ii. Herbert Augustine[6], *b.* Mch. 5, 1784, at "Chesnut Grove," New Kent Co, *d.* Aug. 1841, *m.* Delia, *dau.* of James Hayes, printer and publisher, of *Virginia Gazette and American Advertiser*, 1876, from England, and Anne Dent, *dau.* of Wm. and Anne (Dent, of Maryland) Black* of "Falls Planta-

*Wm. Black was a native of Scotland. He accompanied, as secretary, in 1774, the Commissioners from Virginia appointed to treat, with others from Maryland and Pennsylvania, with the Six Nations of Indians, at Lancaster, Pa. He left in MS. an interesting diary kept during his connection with the Commission—which, edited by the present writer, was published in 1878 by the Pennsylvania Historical Society in its Magazine.

tion," James river. *Issue*, Herbert A. (President of the Mutual Assurance Society), and Major John H., of Richmond, and Dr. James W., of Petersburg, Va.

iii. William C[6].

iv. Mary Carter Bassett[6], *m.* Col. Vincent Branham, of Richmond Co.

v. Judith Browne[6], *m.* Wm. Hill.

vi. Harriet Herbert[6], *m.* Robert Hill.

vii. Lavinia Bathurst[6].

viii. Betty Carter Bassett[6], *m.* John (son of Col. Burwell) Bassett, of "Farmington," Hanover Co.

ix. Augusta[6], *m.* Col. Philip A. Branham.

Issue of Mary[5] (Claiborne) and Gen. Charles *Harrison:*

i. Charles[6]. He with Roger Atkinson, Wm. Ruffin, of N. C., and others, equipped a company at their own expense, and served with Carter Page in the war of 1812. He was *k.* in a duel by Lieut. Wilson, U. S. A.

ii. Augustine[6], *d.* in infancy.

iii. Benjamin[6] } Twins, *b.* June 30, 1775.
iv. Henry[6], }

v. Mary Herbert[6], *m.* her cousin, John Herbert Peterson (*see Peterson*).

vi. ———, *dau.*[6], *m.* Matthew Maury Claiborne. *Issue:* Matthew, Charles, and 3 *dau.* Removed to Baltimore, Md.

vii. Eliz'h[6], *m.* Gen. Daniel Claiborne Butts. *Issue:* John, Daniel, Augustine, Mary,

Martha and Louisa. Of these, Mary, a rare and ripe Christian, *m.* —— Davidson, and left several children.

viii. Susan[6], *m.* —— Withers, of Dinwiddie (*see Withers*).

EPPES.

Francis[1] Eppes, from whom are descended the several families of Eppes, Epes, and Epps, of the counties of Prince George, Nottoway and Chesterfield, according to grants of land, of record, settled at City Point, Prince George County (then forming a portion of Charles City), during, or prior to the year 1635. He was County Lieutenant, and thus by designation, Colonel; and a member of the Council of Virginia.

He had *issue* three sons: John[2], Francis[2], and Thomas[2]. John[2] had *issue* two sons: William[3] and Richard[3]. Wm.[3] had *issue* one *dau.*, Mary, who *m.* —— Custis, of New Kent Co., and *d. s. p.*

Richard[3] *m.* —— Poythress and had *issue:* Richard[4], *m.* Christian Robertson, of Petersburg, Va. (*See Robertson.*)

Issue: i. Richard[5], *d.* unmarried.
ii. Archibald[5], *d.* unmarried.
iii. Robertson[5], *d.* unmarried.
iv. Thomas[5], *d.* unmarried.
v. William[5], *m.* —— Gregory of Chesterfield Co., *d. s. p.*
vi. Elizabeth[5], *m.* —— Maitland, of Scotland.
vii. Christian[5], *m.* Wm. Gilliam, (*see Gilliam*).
Issue: Eliza.[6], *m.* Nath'l Friend, of "Whitehill," Prince George Co.

viii. Mary[5], *m.* Benjamin Cocke, of "Bonaccord,"* (*see Cocke.*) *Issue:* i. Eliz'h[6], ii. Rich'd[6], iii. Mary[6], iv. John[6], of whom all died in infancy except Richard[6], who *m.* 1st, Josephine D. Homer, of Philadelphia, Penn., who *d. s. p.* He *m.* 2nd, her sister, Eliz'h W. Homer, and had *issue:* i. Josephine[7] D., ii. Mary[7], iii. Agnes,[7] iv. Richard,[7] v. Emily[7], vi. Christian[7], vii. Alfreda[7].

FEILD.

Theopilus[1], the progenitor of the Feild family of Dinwiddie county, Va., emigrated thither from England early in the 18th century. He was one of the founders of Blandford Church, in the chancel of which he was interred. He had issue six sons: i. Theopilus[2], ii. Alexander[2], iii. James[2], iv. Hume[2], v. John[2], and vi. Edmund[2], of whom Theopilus[2] *m.* —— sister of Judge George Keith Taylor. *Issue:*

i. Theopilus[3], *m.* Susan Thweatt.

ii. Richard[3], M. D., *m.* 1st, Nancy Meade, (aunt of Richard Kidder Meade); 2d, Sarah Edmunds.

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*"Bonaccord," "Aberdeen," and "Branchester," are the names of seats of the Poythress family, lying in Prince George County. The first named was the original seat of the ancestor of the family, Col. Richard[1] Poythress, who *m.* —— Poythress, of "Fleur de Hundreds," and had *issue:* Richard[2] and Susan[2]. The first *m.* Susan Robertson, (*see Robertson*), and the second —— Harwood, of Charles City Co. and had *issue:* Susan[3], who *m.* John V. Wilcox, of Petersburg.

iii. George[3], *m.* Elizabeth Bolling Stith.
iv. Sarah[3], *m.* Dr. Alex. Glars. Strachan.
v. Mary[3], *m.* Dr. James Skelton Gilham.

Issue of Theopilus[3] and Susan (Thweatt) Feild.

i. Theopilus[4].
ii. John[4].
iii. Richard[4].

Issue of Richard[3] and Nancy (Meade) Feild, M. D., (1st marriage):

i. Andrew[4].
ii. George[4].
iii. Richard[4].
iv. Aquila[4].
v. Ann Meade[4].

Issue of Richard[3] and Sarah (Edmunds) Feild, M. D., (2d marriage):

vi. Lucy[4].
vii. Susan[4].

Issue of George[3] and Eliz'h Bolling (Stith) Feild:

i. Putnam[4], *d.* young.
ii. Maria[4], *d.* young.
iii. Robert Stith[4].
iv. George[4], *m.* 1st, Sarah Jones—(*issue:* Sarah[5]); 2d, Fanny Blunt Littlejohn.

GILLIAM.

The Gilliam family is of Norman descent, and the original form of the name was Gillaume (William). The ancestor of the family in Va. *circa* 1682, was William[1] *m.* —— Poythress.

Issue: i. Robert[2] *m.* Lucy Skelton, heiress of "Elk Island," Hanover Co.

ii. William[2] *m.* Christine Eppes of City Point. (*See Eppes.*)
iii. John[2], *m. dau.* of Rev. Patrick Henry, of St. George Parish, uncle of the orator.
iv. Jane[2], *m.* Charles Duncan, merchant of "Roslin," Chesterfield Co.
v. Anne[2], *m.* Nathaniel Harrison of "Berkeley."

Issue of Robert[2] and Lucy (Skelton) Gilliam:

i. John[3], *m.* —— Sampson of Scotland.
ii. James S[3] (M. D.), *b.* Aug. 1763, at "Montallo," Prince George Co.; *d.* 28 Mch. 1814; *m.* 21 Nov. 1787, Mary, *dau.* of Theopilus Feild, vestryman.

Issue of John[3] and —— (Sampson) Gilliam:

i. Eliza[4], *m.* —— Batte of Prince George Co.
ii. Robert[4], *m.* —— Sanxy of Richmond.
iii. Wm.[4], *d.*
iv. Lucy Anne[4], *m.* Rev. N. A. Okeson, D. D., of Norfolk.
v. Jane[4], *m.* Cadmus Archer of Chesterfield Co.
vi. James[4], *m.* —— Birchett, of Prince George Co. Issue. 3 *dau.* and 1 *son*, James (vestryman), who *m.* Mrs. McIlwaine.

Issue of James S.[3] and Mary (Feild) Gilliam, M. D.:

i. John[4] (M. D.), vestryman, *m.* Eliza Shore of "Violet Bank."
ii. James S.[4], *d.*
iii. Anne Feild[4], *m.* John Peyton, *son* of Thomas Tabb Bolling of "Mayfield," Dinwiddie Co. (*See Bolling.*)

iv. Robert[4], *m.* Janet Colquhoun.
v. Theopilus[4], *d.* unmarried.
vi. Marius[4], *m.* —— Dunant of Philadelphia.
vii. Mary[4], *m.* Charles Francis Osborne.
viii. Lucy[4], *m.* Rev. Mr. Doughen.
ix. Arabella[4], *m.* Rev. Wm. H. Foote, D. D., of Romney.

Issue of John[4] and Eliza (Shore) Gilliam, M. D.:

i. Jane[5], *m.* Thomas Lee, *son* of Dr. Wm. Shippen of Phila.
ii. James S.[5] (M. D.), Passed Asst. Surg. U. S. N., *m.* Georgia C., *dau.* of Judge John C. Nicoll of Savannah, Geo.; lost at sea on U. S. S. Levant.
iii. Thomas S.[5], vestryman, *m.* Agnes, *dau.* of Rev. Horace Stringfellow.
iv. Theopilus F.[5], M. D., *m.* Mary, *dau.* of Dr. Peter Eppes of City Point.
v. Eliza[5], *m.* Robert Maitland, *son* of James Dunlop.
vi. Mary Louisa[5].

Issue of Robert[4] and Janet (Colquhoun) Gilliam:

i. Clara C.[5], *m.* Rev. Edmund Withers.
ii. Cleeman[5], *m.* Joseph Pannill.
iii. James S.[5], M. D., *m.* ——.

Issue of Wm.[2] and Christina (Eppes) Gilliam:

Eliza[3], *m.* Nath'l Friend. Issue: Charles, late of "White Hill," Prince George Co.

Issue of Jane[2] (Gilliam) and Charles Duncan:

i. Jane[3].

ii. Smith[3], *m.* Mr. Gamble.
iii. Nancy[3], *m.* James Dunlop of London.

Issue of Anne[2] (Gilliam) and Nathaniel Harrison of "Berkeley:"

i. Benjamin[3], *m.* Mrs. Osborne.
ii. John[3], *d.* at college.
iii. *Dau.*[3], *m.* Mr. Brown.
iv. Sarah[3], *m.* —— McKenzie of Scotland.
v. Susan[3], *m.* Robert Maitland.
vi. *Dau.*, *m.* —— Boyd, *son* of a clergyman of "Merton Hall," Scotland.

GRAMMER.

The Grammer family is of Huguenot origin, the name having been originally Grammiére. A large fortune in France was due to the representatives of the family in Virginia, by inheritance; but they being prevented from prosecuting the claim by the circumstances of the Revolution, it lapsed.

John[2], the son of Wm.[1] and Sarah Grammer, was *b.* 24 Aug. 1754, at Blackwater. He was the first Post Master and the first Clerk of the Hustings Court of Petersburg, and a pillar of the Church in Bristol parish when it seemed tottering to its fall. He *m.* 1st 26 Mch. 1784, —— Timberlake; 2d, 1 May 1786, Priscilla, *dau.* of Wm Withers. (*See Withers.*)

Issue: i. *Dau.*[3] (by 1st marriage).
ii. Eliz'h[3], *b.* 16 Mch. 1788; *m.* 20 Oct 1803, Thomas Withers. (*See Withers.*)
iii. Priscilla[3], *b.* 18 Jan. 1789; *m.* 13 Nov. 1816, N. M. Tanner, who *d.* 1847.

iv. Dorothea Withers[3], *b.* 8 Sept. 1793; *m.* 18 May 1813, Dr. David Walker of Petersburg (*see Walker*); *d.* July 14. She was full of good works and ever the almoner of the needy. She is canonized in the hearts of all who knew and survive her.

v. John[3] (Rev.), *b.* ———; *m.* 1st 14 Dec. 1819, Juliana Barton of Frederick Co.; 2d, —— 1832, Maria G. Meade of Brunswick Co.

Issue: i. Mary[4], *m.* Sept. 1859, Nathan'l T. Green.
ii. James[4] (Rev.), *m.* 15 Oct. 1862, Lucy Page of Cumberland Co.

Issue of Priscilla[3] (Grammer) and Nathan'l M. *Tanner:*

i. John[4] (M. D.), *m.* A. M. Johnson of Mo.
ii. Mary[4].
iii. Indiana[4].
iv. Nathaniel Mitchell[4], *b.* 30 Aug. 1827; *m.* Mary, *dau.* of John Rowlett (the venerable old vestryman).

Issue: i. Mary[5].
ii. Thomas Withers[5].

HAXALL.

The following epitaph, taken from the tomb in the chancel of Village Church of Exning Co., Suffolk, England, is in commemoration of the ancestral pair from whom sprang the so highly respected Haxall family of Virginia:

"In Memory of
WILLIAM HAXALL,
who died 22d March, 1787,
aged 63 years:
Also of
CATHARINE,
Wife of William Haxall,
who died 20th August 1790,
aged 59 years.*

Rev. Erskine Neale, M. A., Emm. Coll., Cambridge, Rector of Exning Church, gives the following additional information regarding William Haxall: "He died at 'Whitehall,' a large, old-fashioned house in Exning," and "was one of the leading men" there. "He filled, for some years, the office of Church Warden. He collected the vicar's tithes. He was again and again Overseer of the Poor." "To *me* by far the most interesting extract which I make from the records of the Church, is that which proves this good man's interest in Sunday Schools, and his wish to promote them." "In 1786, his son George appears to have suc-

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*The following additional epitaphs of members of this family appear in the church-yard at the back of the chancel of the Church at Exning:

"In memory
of
JOHN HAXALL, JR.,
who died Feb. 6, 1733,
aged 27:
Also
JOHN HAXALL, SEN'R,
who died 17th Sept. 1751,
aged 70."

"In memory of
ROBERT HAXALL,
who died 22nd Ap'l 1781,
aged 21:
Also two sons, Robert and Newton, who died in their infancy."

ceeded him in office. Probably ill health or advancing years induced him to seek rest."

The issue of William[1] and Catharine Haxall were:

i. George[2], *m.* and *d.* in England, leaving no issue.

ii. William[2], emigrated to Petersburg, Va., about 1780; merchant; *m.* ——, *dau.* of Kennon Jones (a great beauty), and *d.* 1839 without issue.

iii. Joseph[2], emigrated to Petersburg, *m.* a widow Johnston. *Issue:* Newton, who *d.* in Mississippi unmarried.

iv. Henry[2], emigrated to Petersburg, *m.* the widow of Thomas Shore of "Violet Bank," who was the mother of Dr. Wm. Shippen of Philadelphia, Penn. He *d.* 1820 without issue.

v. John[2], emigrated to Petersburg, *d.* unmarried.

vi. Philip[2], *b.* 10 April 1770. Emigrated to Petersburg 1786; vestrymen of Bristol Parish; *m.* 20 July 1801 Clara, *dau.* of Robert Walker of "Kingston," Dinwiddie Co., who *d.* 29 March 1857 (*See Walker*); removed to Richmond June 1809; *d.* 26 Dec. 1831; merchant miller.

Issue: i. Robert Walker[3], M. D., *b.* ——; *d.* 26 Mch. 1872; *m.* Jane, widow of B. W. Macmurdo, and *dau.* of David Higginbotham, of Albemarle county.

ii. Richard Barton[3] (merchant miller), *b.* ——;

m. 1st, Lucy, *dau.* of Dr. Jas. Thompson, of Berryville; 2nd, Octavia, *dau.* of John Robinson, clerk of the Chancery Court of Richmond, and Agnes Moncure, his wife.

iii. Eliz'h Harriet[3], *b.* ——; *d.* 14 Feb. 1864; *m.* Geo. D. Fisher (his 2nd wife).

iv. Wm. Henry[3] (merchant miller), *b.* ——; *m.* Mrs. Alice Worthington, *dau.* of Capt. Henry Brown, of Bedford Co., and Fanny Thompson, his wife, sister of John Thompson Brown, orator, lawyer and legislator, who *m.* Mary, *dau.* of John Vaughan Wilcox, of Petersburg.

v. Mary Bell[3], *b.* ——; *m.* Thomas G. Moncure.

vi. Philip Augustus[3], *b.* ——; *m.* Miss Bradley.

vii. Bolling Walker[3] (merchant miller), *b.* —; *m.* Anne, *dau.* of John R. and Louisa (Stone) Triplett, of Fredericksburg.

viii. David Walker[3], *b.* ——; *d.* 1866, unmarried.

ix. Eliz'h Fisher[3], *b.* ——; *d.* 1st Mch. 1877; *m.* Dr. J. B. Tuft, of New Jersey, who afterwards resided in Richmond, dying there.

The name Haxall is believed to be extinct in England, and only exists in this country in the descendants of Philip and Clara (Walker) Haxall.

KENNON.

The ancestors of this family in Virginia was Richard[1] Kennon, who appears with Francis Eppes, Joseph Royall and George Archer as joint grantees of a patent for 2827 acres of land in Henrico county, dated April 1st, 1670.* His advent in the colony is supposed to have been sometime anterior to this date. His seat was "Conjuror's Neck,"† situated about five miles below Petersburg, Va. He *m.* Elizabeth —— and had *issue:*

i. Elizabeth[2].
ii. William[2] (Major), *m.* Anne ——.
iii. Robert[2] (Capt).
iv. Richard[2] (Capt.), *m.* Agnes ——.

Issue of Major Wm.[2] and Anne (——) Kennon:

i. Richard[3], *b.* 15 April 1712.
ii. Wm[3]. of "Kennons," *b.* 9 Oct. 1713, member H. of Burgesses, *m.* ——.
iii. Francis[3], *b.* 3 Sept. 1715.
iv. Henry Isham[3], *b.* 22 April 1718; *d.* 8 Aug. 1747.
v. John[3], *b.* 20 Dec. 1721.

Issue of Capt. Richard[2] and Agnes (——) Kennon:

i. Elizabeth[3], *b.* 30 Dec. 1719.
ii. Anne[3], *b.* 31 Nov. 1721.
iii. Robert[3], *b.* 14 April 1725, *m.* Sarah, *dau.*

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* Va. Land Registry Records, Book No. 8, page 168. Between this period and 1761, there are grants of land of record to various members of the family to the extent of more than 50,000 acres.

† The name has been lost, and the place is now known as "The Brick House." An Agricultural Grange in the section is known as Conduit Grange.

of Sir William Skipwith, Bart. (*See Skipwith.*)

iv. Mary[3], *b.* 29 June 1727, *m.* John, son of Robt. and Jane (Rolfe)* Bolling. (*See Bolling.*)

v. Martha[3], *b.* 13 Aug. 1731.

Issue of Wm.[3] of "Kennons" and —— Kennon:

i. William[4] of "Occonochie," Nottoway Co. Moved to N. C., practising law in the courts of that state. Signer of the "Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence." Commissary in the Southern army during the Revolution, and spent a large portion of his estate for supplies for the public service, which was never reimbursed him. *m.* —— Willis. *Issue:*

i. William[5], *d.* unmarried.

ii. *dau.*[5], *m.* —— Bolling; *issue.*

iii. *dau.*[5], *m.* —— Stott.

iv. *dau.*[5], *m.* Lewis *Burwell;* their *dau.* —— *m.* Wm. Mason McCarty, M. C., and at one time Acting Gov. of Florida. *Issue:* Dr. James B. and Page.

Issue of Robert[3] and Sarah (Skipwith) Kennon:

i. Eliza.[4] *m.* John Hartwell Cocke of Surry Co., Va.

ii. Richard[4], Gen'l of Rev'n. Entered service as Lt. in 5th Va. Reg't; promoted at Monmouth; served throughout the

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* Granddaughter of the Indian Princess Pocahontas.

war; member Va. Assembly; appointed by Jefferson first Gov. of La.; *d.* there, aged 44; member of order of Cincinnatti; *m.* Eliz'h Beverley, *dau.* of Robert and Anne (Beverley) Munford of "Richland," Mecklenburg County, Va. (*See Munford.*)

Issue of Eliza[4] (Kennon) and John Hartwell *Cocke:*

i. *dau*[5]. *m.* Falcon and *d. s. p.*
ii. John Hartwell[5] (Brig. Gen'l 1812,) *m.* Anne B. Barraud. *Issue:* i. Philip St. Geo.[6], *m.* Courtney Bowdoine; ii. Nannie[6], *m.* N. F. Cabell of Nelson county; iii. Cary C.[6]; iv. Sarah[6], *m.* A. L. Brent.

Issue of Philip St. Geo.[6] and Courtney (Bowdoine) *Cocke:*

i. John B[7].
ii. Louisiana[7], *m.* Richard B. Kennon.
iii. Sarah[7], *m.* S. M. Wilson.
iv. Lucy[7], *m.* Wm. Bridges.
v. Philip St. Geo.[7]
vi. Courtney[7], *m.* Cary Barraud.
vii. Charles H.[7]
viii. Augusta[7].

Issue of Nannie[6] (Cocke) and N. F. *Cabell:*

i. Philip B.[7]
ii. Sarah F.[7]
iii. —— *dau.*[7], *m.* Wm. D. Cabell of "Norwood." *Issue.*

Issue of General Richard[4] and Anna Beverley (Munford) Kennon:

i. Richard[5] *m.* Mary Ann Byrd of "Westover." *Issue:* Emily[6] *m.* E. C. Doran, Purser U. S. Navy.

ii. Wm. H.[5] *m.* Nannie, *dau.* of Beverley Randolph of "Norwood," Powhatan Co. *Issue:* Charles Randolph, Wm. Upshur.

iii. Beverley,[5] Commodore U. S. Navy, *k.* by the explosion of a gun on the Steamer Princeton 28 Feb., 1844, when Secretaries Upshur and Gilmer of President Tyler's Cabinet lost their lives. He *m.* 1st, Eliz'h Dandridge, youngest *dau.* of Wm. Dandridge Claiborne of "Liberty Hall," King Wm. Co., who was a grandson of John Dandridge by his third wife Fanny Taylor of Henrico Co.; *m.* 2d, Brittania Wellington Peter, of Georgetown, D. C., a great-granddaughter of Martha Curtis (wife of Geo. Washington), who was a daughter of John Dandridge.

iv. Sally Short[5] *m.* Arthur Sinclair, Commodore U. S. Navy, who was voted a sword by the Va. Assembly for gallantry in the war of 1812.

v. Eliz'h[5] *m.* W. C. Whittle, Commodore U. S. Navy.

vi. Geo. Tarry,[5] M. D., Surg. U. S. Navy, *m.* Ann Boush, of Norfolk, Va.

vii. Erasmus[5] *m.* Anne, *dau.* of Thos. Nelson of Mecklenburg Co.

viii. Robert[5], *d. s. p.* at sea.

Issue of Commodore Beverley[5] and E. D. (Claiborne), and Brittania Wellington (Peter) Kennon:

1st, *m.* i. Beverley[6] *b.* 1830. Capt. U. S. and C. S. Navies, and Col. in the army of the Khedive of Egypt.

ii. Wm. Dandridge[6] *d. s. p.*

2d, *m.* iii. Martha Custis[6] *m.* Dr. Armistead Peter.

Issue of Sally Short[5] (Kennon) and Commodore Arthur Sinclair:

i. Wm. B.,[6] M. D. Distinguished physician.

ii. Geo. Tarry[6] rendered service in the capture of the Navy-yard at Gosport in 1861, saving artillery and ammunition, the latter being the supply with which the first battle of Manassas was chiefly fought.

iii. Gilberta[6] *m.* Dr. Conway D. Whittle.

iv. Arthur,[6] Lt. on the C. S. Gunboat Alabama, under Admiral Raphael Semmes, *m.* —— Doyle of Norfolk, Va. *Issue:* Arthur, Wm., Terry, Sarah, *dau. m.* —— Montague.

Issue of Eliz'h[5] (Kennon) and Commodore Wm. C. *Whittle:*

i. W. Conway.[6]

ii. Beverley Kennon.[6]

iii. Stafford G.[6]

iv. Jeannie[6] *m.* Rev. —— Barr.

v. Conway M.[6]

vi. Sarah.[6]

vii. Gilberta[6].

viii. Eliz'h[6] *m.* Coles Terry.

ix. ——.

Issue of Dr. Geo. Tarry[5] and Ann (Boush) Kennon:

i. Wm. Henry,[6] Capt. C. S. A.
ii. Richard B.[6] *m.* Louisiana Cocke.
iii. Rebecca[6] *m.* Abel U. Mayo of Rich'd, both *d.*
iv. Catherine Lee[6] *m.* Major John F. Wren. *Issue:* Sons and daughters.

Issue of Erasmus[5] and Anne (Nelson) Kennon:

i. George,[6] *d. s. p.*
ii. Richard.[6]
iii. Wm. H.[6]
iv. Lucy[6] *m.* Capt. — Williams, of Clarksville, Va.
v. Eliz'h[6] *m.* Dr. —— *Harris,* of Mecklenburg Co. *Issue:* Dr. Erasmus Kennon.
vi. Roberta[6] *m.* Charles Wingfield of N. O., La.
vii. Sarah[6] *m.* —— Ligon of N. O., La.
viii. Nannie[6] *m.* Dr. Clement Kennon. *Issue.*

MAY.

The ancestor of the May family in Bristol Parish was John[1], clerk of the vestry 1740; *m.* about 1735 Agnes Smith.

Issue: i. John[2], *b.* 1737.
ii. Betsy[2], *b.* 16 Nov. 1739.
iii. Richard[2], *b.* 20 Dec. 1743.
iv. Stephen[2], *b.* 15 Nov. 1745.
v. David[2], *b.* 15 May 1747.
vi. Agnes[2], *b.* 6 Sept. 1749.
vii. William[2], *b.* Oct. 1752.

viii. George[2], *b.* 6 Feb, 1756; *d.* 26 May 1822; *m.* 1783, Anna, *dau.* of John and Eliz'h* (Harrison) Fitzhugh, who *d.* 22 Sept. 1805.

Issue: i. John Fitzhugh[3], *b.* 22 July 1784; *d.* 21 July 1858; vestryman 1817; member Va. Assembly; Judge State Court; *m.* 14 Oct. 1807, Margaret Bothwick, *dau.* of Theopilus and Martha Rosalie (Lanier) Feild (*See Feild*)†, his 2nd wife, having *m.* 1st —— Simmons.

ii. George[3], *b.* 28 Oct. 1786; *d.* in infancy.

iii. Benj. Harrison[3] (M. D.), *b.* 9 Nov. 1788; *d.* 31 January 1857, unmarried. Well known for his diagnosis of disease by touch and other senses, after his loss of sight.

iv. George William[3], *b.* 12 Sept. 1790, *d.*

v. Richard[3] (M. D.), *b.* 3 Sept. 1792; *d.* —— 1842.

vi. Eliz'h Fitzhugh[3], *b.* 13 Dec. 1794; *d.* 20 Jan. 1859; *m.* Dr. George Cabell.

vii. David[3], *b.* 9 Sept. 1796; *d.* 24 Dec. 1870; vestryman, lawyer, counsellor of the widow, the orphan and the poor, and peacemaker; *m.* 11 February 1829, at

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* Elizabeth, wife of John Fitzhugh, was the *dau.* of Nathaniel and Mary (*dau.* of Cole Digges of "Bellfield," near Williamsburg) Harrison of "Brandon." Her sister Lucy was the second wife of Wm. Mayo of "Powhatan," but had no issue.

† A memorial window was erected in St. Paul's Church to Mrs. May, by her daughter, Mrs. Judge Joynes.

"Bonnsville," Marion Ward, *dau.* of Gen. John Pegram (*See Pegram*).

viii. James[3] (M. D.), *b.* 11 Apl. 1798; *m.* Charlotte, *dau.* of Trent Eggleston.

ix. Joseph Evelyn[3] (M. D.), *b.* 26 Nov. 1800; *d.* 16 July 1866, in Ala.

x. Lucy Anna[3], *b.* 23 Nov. 1802; *m.* 29 Aug. 1820, John Olmstead Lay.

xi. Henry[3], (M. D.), *b.* 30 Mch. 1804; *m.* Julia, *dau.* of Peter Jones.

xii. Mary Anna[3], *b.* 18 Sept. 1805.

Issue of Judge John Fitzhugh[3], and Margaret Bothwick (Feild) May:

i. Anna Fitzhugh[4], *b.* ——; *d.* Feb. 1834.

ii. Martha Rosalie[4], *b.* ——; *d.* ——.

iii. Evelyn Harrison[4], *b.* ——; *d.* ——; *m.* 1st, Judge Thos. H. Bayley, M. C.; 2d, John Perkins, Judge and M. C. from Louisiana.

iv. Margaret Feild[4], *b.* ——; *m.* William T. Joynes, Judge Court of Appeals of Virginia.

v. Mary Louisa[4].*

Issue of Evelyn Harrison[4] (May) and Hon. Thomas H. *Bayley:*

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* That fervent antiquary of gentle life, Mr. Wm. Spooner Simpson, Sen'r, in his copy of the first edition of this work, has added beautiful sketches in water colors of the tombs of Judge May and his daughters, Anna Fitzhugh and Mary Louisa, inserting between them these lines:

"Scarce is one pang of memory lulled to rest,
Before another wrings the bleeding breast."

i. Anna May[5], *b.* ——; *d.* ——. A chime of bells was placed in St. Paul's church in her memory.

ii. Evelyn May[5], *b.* ——; *m.* Jan. 1859, Dr. McLane Tiffany, Prof. Medical College, Baltimore, Md.

Issue of David[3] and Maria Ward (Pegram) *May:*

i. John Pegram[4] (Major), *b.* 18 Nov. 1829; *m.* Mary Dandridge, *dau.* of Dr. Nath. Harrison of "Puddledock;" *k.* at Second Battle of Manassas.

ii. Virginia Evelyn[4], *b.* ——; *d.* in infancy.

iii. Anna Maria[4], *b.* Nov. 1832; *m.* R. H., son of Judge R. H. Baker, of Norfolk.

iv. David Fitzhugh,[4] M. D., *b.* ——; *m.* 1st, Sarah, *dau.* of Edw'd Watkins of "Presque Isle;" 2d, Sarah, *dau.* of Wm. Smith, of Prince George Co.

v. James[4] *b.* 11 Nov. 1837; *d.* June 1876.

vi. Benj. Harrison[4] *b.* ——; *d.* 16 May 1864, of wounds received at Spotsylvania C. H.

vii. Geo. Henry[4] *b.* ——; *d.* 19 May, 1863, of wounds received at Battle of Second Manassas.

viii. Lucy Ward[4] *b.* ——; *m.* 16 Feb., 1865, Capt. John D. Young.

Issue of Major John Pegram[4] and Mary Dandridge (Harrison) *May:*

i. Nath'l Harrison,[5] *b.* ——; *m.* Margaret King.

ii. David.[5]

iii. Maria[5] *b.* ——; *m.* Powhatan Breeden of Richmond.
iv. Wm. Joynes.[5]
v. John Fitzhugh.[5]
vi. Charles Edward.[5]

Issue of Anna Maria[4] (May) and Judge Richard H. *Baker:*

i. Maria May[5] *b.* ——; *m.* John Burroughs.
ii. Lelia Barraud.[5]
iii. Richard H.[5]
iv. Kate.[5]
v. Lucy Lee.[5]
vi. Benj. May.[5]
vii. Emily.[5]

Issue of Dr. David Fitzhugh[4] and Sarah (Smith) *May:*

i. Nannie Elva.[5]
ii. James,[5] *b.* 11 Nov. 1837; *d.* June 1876.

Issue of Lucy Ward[4] (May) and Capt. John D. *Young:*

i. David May.[5]
ii. John Pegram.[5]
iii. Richard Alexander.[5]
iv. James May.[5]
v. Margaret Joynes.[5]
vi. Lucy Fitzhugh.[5]
vii. George Evelyn[5], *b.* ——; *d.* ——.
viii. Hugh Walker.[5]

Issue of Dr. James[3] and Charlotte (Eggleston) *May:*

i. Evelyn Harrison[4] *b.* ——; *m.* John W. Woltz.
ii. Mary Eggleston[4] *b.* ——; *m.* Wm. N. Bell.

Issue of Lucy Anna[3] (May) and John Olmstead *Lay:*

i. Geo. William[4] *b.* 26 Nov. 1820; *m.* Henrietta, *dau.* of Judge John Campbell of Ala.

ii. Henry Champlain,[4] Bishop of Diocese of East. Maryland, *b.* ——; *m.* Eliz'h W., *dau.* of Roger Atkinson of Lunenburg Co. (*See Atkinson.*)

iii. John Fitzhugh[4] *b.* 22 Nov. 1826. Judge; *m.* Caroline McCaw.

iv. Anna Fitzhugh[4] *b.* 13 May, 1829; *m.* Edw'd, son of Edw'd Watkins of "Presque Isle."

v. Conway Macon[4] *b.* ——; *d.* in infancy.

Issue of Bishop Henry Champlain[4] and Elizabeth W. (Atkinson) *Lay:*

i. Henry Champlain.[5]

ii. George.[5]

iii. Beirne.[5]

iv. Louisa.[5]

Issue of Judge John Fitzhugh[4] and Caroline (McCaw) *Lay:*

i. David McCaw.[5]

ii. Lucy.[5]

iii. Caroline.[5]

iv. Thomas.[5]

v. Eliz'h Fitzhugh[5].

vi. Georgiana.[5]

vii. Anna Fitzhugh.[5]

Issue of Anna Fitzhugh[4] (Lay) and Edward *Watkins:*

i. Edward.[5]

ii. Henry Champlain Lay.[5]
iii. Evelyn.[5]

Issue of Dr. Henry[3] and Julia (Jones) *May:*

i. John Randolph[4], *b.* ——; *m.* Lucy, *dau.* of John Orgain.
ii. Anna Fitzhugh[4], *b.* ——; *m.* Major Thos. C. Elder.
iii. Lucy Emma[4], *b.* ——; *m.* Dr. Benj. M., son of Roger Atkinson. (*See Atkinson.*)
iv. Margaret Feild[4], *b.* ——; *m.* George C. Jackson.
v. Richard Henry[4].
vi. David[4], *b.* ——; *m.* Eloise Stuart Bissell of St. Louis, Mo.
vii. George William[4].
viii. Sarah O[4].
ix. Benj. Harrison[4].

Issue of Anna Fitzhugh[4] (May) and Major Thomas C. *Elder:*

i. Julia May;[5] ii. Anna;[5] iii. Fitzhugh;[5] iv. Lucy;[5] v. Grace;[5] vi. Eloise;[5] vii. Florence;[5] viii. Thomas E.[5]

Issue of Lucy Emma[4] (May) and Dr. Benj. M. *Atkinson:*

i. Julia May;[5] ii. Lucy Timberlake;[5] iii. Roger;[5] iv. Sarah Glenn;[5] v. Margaret Feild;[5] vi. Emma May;[5] vii. Thos.;[5] viii. Eliz'h.[5]

Issue of Margaret Feild[4] (May) and George C. *Jackson:*

i. Henry May.[5]

Issue of Margaret Feild[4] (May) and Judge Wm. T. *Joynes:*

i. Thomas Robinson,[5] *b.* ——; *m.* Kate Hardy, *dau.* of Hon. Thos. Hicks and Minerva S. (Walker) Wynne. *Issue:*

i. Minerva Wynne.[6]

ii. Wm. T.[6]

MUNFORD.

The recorded genealogy of this excellent Virginia family commences with Robert[1] Munford as the head or founder,* who *d.* in 1744. He was clerk of the House of Burgesses. His hospitality is highly commended by Col. Wm. Byrd, in his "History of the Dividing Line." He *m.* Anne, 3d *dau.* of Richard Bland of "Jordan's," James river, and had *issue:*

i. Robert[2]. Educated at Wakefield, England, with Rich'd Henry Lee, Ro. Bolling and Ro. Beverley. He was in the Indian war of 1758, with Col. William Byrd, the 3d of the name and title.† He also served as Col. during the Rev. He was a scholar, and in 1798 published a volume of Prose and Poetry,

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*There is a tradition that the name was originally De Montford, and that the blood was that of the family of the Earl of Leicester—the Virginia representative having been proscribed for political offences, and forced to fly the kingdom. To the support of this tradition it may be stated, that in one of the grants to Ro. Munford the name is spelled *Mountfort*. He received numerous grants of land from the period 1695. There is a grant of record to Edward Munford as early as 1680, and a little later, grants appear also to James and Joseph Munford.

†See "Calendar of State Papers," edited by Dr. Wm. P. Palmer, for a letter from him dated "Fort Cumberland, 6 July, 1758."

which has been commended. He was frequently in the Va. Assembly. He *m.* Anne, *dau.* of William Beverley of Essex, his cousin.

ii. Theodore[2].

iii. Elizabeth[2], *b.* 27 Sept. 1733.

iv. William[2], *b.* 28 Nov. 1734.

Issue of Col. Robert[2] and Anne (Beverley) Munford:

i. Eliz'h Beverley[3], *m.* Gen. Rich'd Kennon. (*See Kennon.*)

ii. Anne[3], *m.* Otway, son of Col. Wm. Byrd of "Westover."

iii. William[3]. Grad. Wm. & Mary College. Studied law with Chancellor George Wythe, and was an inmate of his family. Member of H. of Del. and Va. Senate from Mecklenburg Co., and of the Executive Council; later Clerk of the House of Delegates. Translated the Iliad of Homer; editor of the Legal Reports which bear his name; possessed happy oratorical powers. His eulogy on Chancellor Wythe is of value as asserting authoritatively that Wythe died in the full belief of Ghristianity—a fact which has been denied in our time. *m.* Sarah, *dau.* of William and Mary (dau. of Geddes and Mary-Jordan Winston) Radford.*

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*Of her sisters: Mary *m.* Rev. John D. Blair; Sarah *m.* Thos. Rutherfoord; Martha *m.* Henry S. Shore; and Margaret *m.* Dr. John Adams.

Issue of Anne[3] (Munford) and Otway *Byrd:*

i. Maria[4], *m.* Davidson Bradfute, Cashier of Farmers Bank of Lynchburg.
ii. Wm. Carter[4], *d. s. p.*
iii. Evelyn[4], *m.* Quarles Tompkins.
iv. Nancy[4], *m.* —— Wright.
v. Betsy Byrd[4], *m.* Alexander Tompkins.
vi. Abby[4], *m.* 1st, John Jackson; 2d, Dr. Howell Davis.
vii. Anna[4], *d.*
viii. Lelia[4], *d.*
ix. Mary[4], *d.*

Issue of Maria[4] (Byrd) and Davidson *Bradfute:*

i. Margaret[5], *m.* Corbin Warwick of Richmond.
ii. Ellen[5], *m.* Dr. James H. Conway, whose mother was a *dau.* of Gov. William B. Giles. Prof. Medical College of Va.
iii. Carter[5], *m* Alfred Penn of N. O. La. Issue, Davidson Bradfute, Brig. Gen. C. S. A., Lt. Gov. of La., and Imogen, *m.* Hon. James Lyons.
iv. Rosalie[5], *m.* John Freeland.
v. Otway[5], *m.* ——.

Issue of Wm.[3] and Sarah (Radford) Munford:

i. George Wythe[4], Secretary of the Commonwealth of Virginia for an extended series of years. Inherited the oratorical gifts of his father, and has been termed "the silver tongued." *m.* 1st, Lucy Singleton, *dau.* of Thomas and Lucy Harrison (Singleton) Taylor; 2d Eliz'th Thorougood, *dau.* of Charles

and Margaret Keeling (Nimmo) Ellis.

ii. Anna Rebecca[4], *m.* John, son of Robert *Sherrard.*

iii. John Durburrow[4], *m.* 1st, Eliz'h Northrop; 2d, Eliza Roper; 3d, Mrs. Margaret, widow of John Wright, *nee* Copeland; 4th, Mrs. Lizzie, widow of Alfred Walter Preston, and *dau.* of Wm. Moseley Radford.

iv. Robert[4], M. D., *m.* Ann E., *dau.* of Dr. Henry and Christiana B. (the eldest *dau.* of Gov. John Tyler the elder, and the sister of President John Tyler) Curtis* of "Puccoon," Hanover Co.

v. Eliz'h Madison[4], *m.* Wm. Preston, son of Col. Garnett and Agatha (Madison†) Peyton.

vi. Wm. Preston[4], Col. of Engineers C. S. A., Sec'y James River and Kanawha Co., *m.* Fannie E., *dau.* of Horace L. and Eliz'h S. Kent. No issue.

vii. Elvira Henry[4], *m.* 1st, Powhatan Lewis, son of Joshua Shelton and Margaret Newman (Eubank) Ellis (*issue:* Wm. Munford[5], *m.* Margaret Kent Lang-

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* The mother of Dr. Henry Curtis *m.* 2dly, John Daly Burk the historian of Virginia, and was the mother of Judge Junius Burk of Louisiana.

† Daughter of Bishop James Madison and his wife —— Preston, the sister of General Francis, Gov. James P., John (who *m.* Mary Radford, the sister of Mrs. Sarah Munford), Thomas and William Preston, and of Mrs. Gov. John Floyd, the mother of John B. Floyd, Gov. of Va., Sec'y of War, Maj. Gen'l C. S. A., &c.

horne); 2d, Howard, brother of Wm. Preston Peyton above.

viii. Carlton Radford[4], *d.* in the Mexican war.

Issue of Gov. Wythe[4] Munford:

By 1st *m.* i. Wm.[5], minister Prot. Epis. Ch., *m.* Frances Ball.

ii. Thos. Taylor[5], Brig. Gen. of Cavalry C. S. A., *m.* 1st, Ella, *dau.* of Geo. P. Tayloe; 2d, Emma, *dau.* of Wm. H. and Henrietta Ogle Taylor. Issue by both marriages.

iii. Lucy Harrison[5], *d.*

iv. George Wythe[5], } twins, *d.*
v. George[5], }

By 2d *m.* vi. Charles Ellis[5], *k.* at battle of Malvern hill.

vii. Sallie Radford[5], *m.* Chas. H., son of Chas. and Caroline Moore (Benson) Talbott. *Issue.*

viii. Margaret Nimmo[5].

ix. Eliz'h Ellis[5].

x. Jane Beverley[5].

xi. Lucy Taylor[5].

xii. Fannie Ellis[5].

xiii. Robert[5].

xiv. Caroline Homasselle[5].

xv. Anna Bland[5].

xvi. Rosalie[5].

xvii. Etta Wythe[5].

Issue of Ann Rebecca[4] (Munford) and *Jno. Sherrard:*

i. Sarah[5], *m.* Wm. Rutherfoord.

ii. Mary[5], unmarried.

iii. Rebecca,[5] iv. Emily[5], v. Munford[5], vi. Jno. Munford[5], vii. Lucy[5]. Last five all *d.*

Issue of John Durburrow[4] Munford:

By 2d *m.* i. Maria[5].
ii. Sally[5], *m.* Judge J. Doddridge Coles.
iii. Nannie[5], *m.* Robert Bright.
iv. John[5].
By 3d *m.* v. Carlton Beverley[5].
vi. Wm. Radford[5].
vii. Maggie[5], *d.*
viii. Mary Bland[5], *d.*
By 4th *m.* ix. Mildred[5].

Issue of Dr. Robert[4] and Anne E. (Curtis) Munford:

i. John Henry[5], *d.* in the C. S. army.
ii. Robert B.[5], *m.* Mary Gray.
iii. Christiana Curtis[5], *m.* Geo. Francis Merrill.

Issue of Eliz'h Madison[4] (Munford) and Wm. Preston *Peyton:*

i. Lizzie Madison[5], ii. Sallie Radford[5], iii. Geo. Wythe[5], iv. William[5], v. Garnett[5], vi. John[5], vii. Howe[5], viii. Hampton[5].

MURRAY.*

James[1] Murray, church warden and vestryman of Bristol parish in 1746, was a native of Scotland, and of the lineage of William Murray, Lord Mansfield, the celebrated English jurist. He perpetuated the name of the ancestral seat in Scotland, in that of his home "Athol," near Petersburg. He *m.* Anne —— and had *issue:*

* Regret is expressed in a note on p. 122, at a disappointment which prevented the presentation of a notice of this family, to which we are just at this point enabled by the reception of this interesting memoranda—as now embodied—from the Hon. James M. Whittle.

i. James[2], *b.* 10 July 1743. } Owned large
ii. John[2], *b.* 13 Sept. 1744. } landed estates in Mecklenburg county, near what is now known as "Chase City," then called Christianville, and the Episcopal church still standing and in use there was built by them.

iii. Anne[2], *b.* 30 August, 1746.

iv. Margaret[2], *b.* 8 Feb. 1748; *m.* Thos. Gordon; *issue*, Nancy, who was raised by Mrs. Davies, her aunt, and *m.* Henry E. Coleman of Halifax county, member of Virginia Senate.

v. William[2], *b.* 6 May 1752; inherited the paternal seat "Athol"; of imposing personal appearance, from which and the designation of his residence, he was called the Duke of Athol. He *d.* soon after the peace of 1815, from exhaustion, resulting from efforts made towards the extinguishment of a great fire in Petersburg. His *dau.* —— *m.* —— Robinson, M. D., an exiled Irish patriot, who was a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and a most talented and accomplished gentleman. He taught school for some time in Amelia county, but finally settled at Farmville, and entered upon the practice of medicine.* A

*He was a student of medicine at Philadelphia during the visitation of that city by the yellow fever, and devoted himself actively to the succor of the fever stricken sufferers. His services are attested in a resolution of thanks from the University of Pennsylva-

warm attachment existed between him and the celebrated John Randolph of Roanoke.

vi. Mary[2], *b.* 22 Feb. 1754; *d.* 1823; *m.* 1st, Alex'r Gordon, a merchant of Petersburg, and a native of Kircudbright, Scotland;* 2d, Col. Wm., son of Rev. Samuel Davies, the "apostle of Presbyterianism in Virginia." He was a graduate of Princeton College, paying for his tuition by serving himself as a tutor in that institution. He afterwards read law with Richard Stockton, the signer of the Declaration of Independence, who had acted as his guardian. Returning to Virginia about the commencement of the Revolution, he entered the army, soon attaining the rank of Colonel, served gallantly. He enjoyed the friendship of Washington and other patriots of note. After a period of service in the field, he received the appointment of "commissioner of war" for the state of Virginia, a position combining in its functions the duties severally of a Sec'y of War and of the

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nia, signed by its faculty, recognizing in the most complimentary terms his ability, humanity and heroism—which is in the possession of his daughter Rebecca.

*Arms of the family—Az. on bezant between three boar's heads, erased or; *crest:* a dexter hand issuing out of a mouth, grasping a sabre proper. *Motto:* Dread God.

Navy, as now nationally administered. His ability was wonderfully displayed in this most responsible post, and the value of his services in the cause of freedom cannot be too highly estimated. The war being concluded, he was for a time employed as a commissioner for the settlement of war accounts between the state of Virginia and the national government, and as such resided at Philadelphia. He afterwards settled at Blandford, and practised for a time his profession as a lawyer most successfully, his competitors being such brilliant legal examples as Judge George Keith Taylor, Jerman Baker, David Robertson, John Daly Burk and others scarcely less distinguished. He received from Washington the appointment of collector of the port of Norfolk, Va., which he held until 1801.

vi. Thomas[2], *b.* 13 June, 1757.

Issue of Henry E. and Nancy[3] (Gordon) *Coleman:*

i. —— *dau.*[4] *m.* Rev. John Clarke of Halifax county.
ii. Thos. Gordon[4], *d.*
iii. Ethelbert[4], M. D.
iv. John[4], *d.*
v. Henry E.[4], *d.*
vi. —— *dau.*[4], *m.* David Chalmers of Halifax.
vii. Ann[4], *m.* —— Baskerville. *Issue:* Major Henry E. Coleman Baskerville, late C. S. A.

viii. —— *dau.*[4] *m.* Richard Logan.

ix. —— *dau.*[4] *m.* —— Eaton of N. C.

Issue of ——[2] (Murray) and —— Robinson, M. D.:

i. Robert Emmett[3] (M. D.), *b.* 1811; *d.* 10 Dec. 1865, leaving widow, son and dau.

ii. Wm. Murray[2], poet and antiquary before mentioned, *m.* —— Mills, *d.* in N. Y. *Issue:* Rev. Thomas, of the Roman Catholic church.

iii. Rebecca[2].

Issue of Mary[2] Murray by her two marriages with Alex'r *Gordon*, and with Col. Wm. *Davies:*

i. Peggy Gordon[3], *m.* 1st, William Knox of Phil'a, who *d.* 1809, in Petersburg; 2d, Col. Grief Green, a prominent lawyer of Mecklenburg county.

ii. Mary Ann Davies[2], *m.* Fortescue Whittle, an ardent young Protestant liberal, who on attaining his majority entered warmly into the trouble which brought Robert Emmett to the block, and from which Thos. Addis Emmett and other distinguished Irishmen were relieved by exile from their country. He found in Norfolk, engaged as a prosperous merchant, his elder brother, Conway Whittle, who had settled there soon after the close of the Revolution, had married into an old Virginia family, died in 1817, and was the father of the present Conway Whittle of Norfolk.

Issue of Peggy Gordon[3] by her two marriages with Wm. *Knox*, and with Col. Grief *Green:*

i. Mary Ann *Knox*[4], *m.* Dr. Thomas Goode of the Warm Springs, Va.

ii. Sophia *Knox*[4], *m.* John Buford of Mecklenburg, Co.

iii. Wm. Alexander *Knox*[4].

iv. Eliza *Knox*[4], *d.* unmarried.

v. John O. *Knox*[4], now living in Mecklenburg Co.

vi. Henry *Green*[4], living.

Issue of Fortescue and Mary Ann[2] (Davies) *Whittle:*

i. Wm. Conway[3], Capt. U. S. Navy and Commodore C. S. Navy, *m.* Eliz'h Kennon. (*See Kennon.*)

ii. James M.[3], member of Va. Convention 1850–51, *m.* 1st, Mary, *dau.* of Col. Isaac Coles of Pittsylvania Co.; 2d, Camelia Skipwith, grand-daughter of Wm. Murray[2]. (*See Skipwith.*)

iii. John S.[3], Surgeon U. S. Navy, *d.* at sea, off the coast of South America, of yellow fever; *m.* 1st, —— Patterson, neice of Bishop Atkinson of N. C., (*see Atkinson*); 2d, ——, *dau.* of the late Wright Southgate of Norfolk, Va.

iv. Lewis N.[3], *m.* —— Powers of Macon, Ga., and resides there.

v. Stephen Decatur[3], *m.* Nancy Randolph, *dau.* of Geo. of "Horn Quarter," King Wm. Co., and grand-daughter of Hon. John Taylor "of Caroline," U. S. Senator, Agriculturist, &c.

vi. Francis M.[3], Bishop Prot. Epis. Ch. of Va., *m.* Emily Fairfax.

vii. Powhatan B.[3], Col. C. S. A., served gallantly, lost an arm, and was frequently wounded. Living in Valdosta, Ga.

PETERSON.

The ancestor of the estimable Peterson family of Bristol Parish was John,[1] who settled in Isle of Wight Co., Va., about 1660. The names of two sons, John[2] and Batte,[2] have been transmitted to us.

In the Parish Baptismal Register appears the following entry:

"John, son of John and Fanny Peterson, baptized Jan. 19, 1720." This John,[3] who is regarded as the third in name and generation in Virginia, *d.* 1773. He *m.* Martha, sister of the well-known brothers John, James, Archie, Richard and Thomas Thweatt of "Palestine," near Petersburg, and had *issue:*

i. Peter[4], *m.* Lucy Osborne.

ii. Thomas[4], *m.* Eliz'h, *dau.* of Augustine Claiborne of "Windsor," Sussex Co. (*See Claiborne.*)

iii. Martha[4], *m.* Robert Batte of Prince George Co.

iv. Mary[4], *m.* Francis Poythress of Amelia.

Issue of Peter[4] and Lucy (Osborne) Peterson:

i. —— *dau.*[5], *m.* James Thweatt of Dinwiddie Co.

ii. Eliz'h[5], *m.* Hon. Peterson Goodwyn, M. C. from Va.

Issue of ——[5] (Peterson) and *Thweatt:*

i. Lucy,[6] *m.* Herbert Gregory.

ii. Sally[6], *m.* Thomas Thweatt of "Palestine."

Issue of Thomas[4] and Eliz'h (Claiborne) Peterson:

i. John Herbert[5], *m.* Mary Herbert Harrison. (*See Claiborne.*)

ii. Thomas[5], *b.* ——; *d.* ——, 1788.

iii. Augustine Claiborne[5], *d.* unmarried, 1803.

Issue of Martha[4] (Peterson) and Robert *Batto.**

i. John[5]; ii. Robert[5]; iii. Frances[5]; iv. Mary[5]; v. Martha[5]; all of whom *m.* and left issue.

Issue of Mary[4] (Peterson) and Francis *Poythress:*

i. Francis[5].

ii. Mary[5], *m.* —— Randolph of Amelia Co.

Issue of John Herbert[5] and Mary Herbert (Harrison) Peterson:

i. John Augustine[6], *m.* Virginia, *dau.* of John J. and Ann Thweatt of "Atherton," Prince George Co.

ii. Lucy Ann[6], *m.* Wm. H. Young of the French Army.

iii. Maria Harrison[6], *m.* John, son of Wm. Prentis, *issue.*

PEGRAM.

The ancestor of the Pegram family in Virginia was ——[1] surveyor, who settled in what is now Dinwiddie Co., and *m.* ——, *dau.* of Col. —— Baker, and had issue five sons, of whom:

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*The first of the name, of whom there is record in Virginia, was Capt. Henry Batte, who was sent on an exploring expedition by Gov. Berkeley with 14 Englishmen and as many Indians from Appomattox river in 1667. A descendant John *m.* Mary, *dau.* of Peter Poythress of "Branchester," whose other daughters *m.* severally representatives of the Mayo, Atkinson, Bland, Lee, Newton and Eppes families.

Major Baker[3].

Daniel[3] of Charlotte, N. C.

Edward[3], an officer of the Revolution, and a juror on the trial of Aaron Burr; *m.* Mary Lyle.

Issue: John[3], M. C.; Maj. Gen. Va. forces, War 1812; U. S. Marshall E. District of Va.; *d.* 1831; *m.* 1st, —— Coleman of Dinwiddie Co.; 2d, Martha Ward, *dau.* of Richard Gregory (lawyer) of Chesterfield Co.

Issue by first marriage:

i. John[4] (M. D.), *m.* Caroline, *dau.* of Geo. Pegram, vestryman of Bristol Parish, 1802. Moved to Indiana.

ii. Edward Lyle[4], *m.* Mary, *dau.* of George Pegram, and left issue one surviving daughter, Mrs. Cochran of La.

Issue by second marriage:

iii. Richard Gregory[4] (Capt), *m.* Jane, *dau.* of Robert Birchett.

iv. James W[4]. (General), vestryman 1839, President Bank of Va., killed by explosion of the Steamer Lucy Walker in 1844; *m.* Virginia, *dau.* of Col. Wm. Ransom Johnson, "the Napoleon of the Turf," who *m.* Mary, *dau.* of Dr. Geo. Evans of "Oakland," Chesterfield Co.

v. Maria Ward[4], *m.* David May. (*See May.*)

vi. Virginia[4], *m.* Robert Triplett of Ky.

vii. George Herbert[4], Capt. and Adj. Gen'l of Generals Taylor and Scott in Mexico, *m.* —— Spencer of Elizabethtown, N. J. Their *dau.* Lelia *m.* Arthur Stoddard, Savannah, Ga.

viii. Robert Baker[4], U. S. and C. S. Navies. Entered U. S. Navy 1829; served in the Mediterranean, Japan and East India squadrons, and in the famous Wilkes Exploring Expedition. A sword was voted him by acclamation by the Va Assembly for gallant conduct, especially in the capture of a piratical flotilla in the sea of China, and he received testimonials from the British Commander in those waters, and her Majesty, Queen Victoria. Resigned in 1861, when Va. seceded from the Union, and entering the Navy of the Southern Confederacy, rendered daring and conspicuous service. He *m.* 1st, 1835, Lucy B., *dau.* of Col. John Cargill of Sussex Co., Va.; 2d, 22d Jan., 1873, Sarah, *dau.* of John P. Leigh of Norfolk, Va., vestryman, 1872, of Bristol Parish.

ix. Louisa[4], *m.* R. W. Rainey.

x. Martha R[4]., *m.* Charles Stainback.

xi. Wm. B[4]. (lawyer), *m.* Amelia Combs of Ky.

xii. Lelia[4], *m.* M. Paul of Petersburg, and had issue; Martha W., *m.* Maj. Wm. Barksdale, son of Gustavus A. and —— (*dau.* of Gov. Wm. B. Giles) Myers of Richmond.

xiii. Franklin[4], Lieut. U. S. A., *d.* of disease contracted in Mexico.

Issue of Capt. Richard Gregory[4] and Jane (Birchett) Pegram:

i. Rich'd Gregory[5], Capt. C. S. A., lawyer, *m.* Helen Burwell.

Issue of Gen. James W[4]. and Virginia (Johnson) Pegram:

i. Mary E.[5]

ii. John[5], Maj. Gen'l C. S. A., *m.* Hettie, *dau.* of Wilson Miles Cary of Baltimore; killed ——.

iii. James W[5]., Maj. C. S. A., *m.* Eliz'h, *dau.* of Hon. Raleigh Travers Daniel, Att'y Gen'l of Va.

iv. Virginia[5], *m.* Col. David McIntosh, C. S. A. of S. C., and now of Towsontown, Md.

v. Wm. R. Johnson[5], Lt. Col. Art. C. S. A. and Acting Brig. Gen., *k.* at Battle of Five Forks, April 1865.

Issue of Virginia[4] (Pegram) and Robert *Triplett* of Ky.:

i. Ann[5], *m.* J. Andrew White.

ii. Lelia[5], *m.* Judge Yeaman.

Issue of Capt. Robert Baker[4] and Lucy B. (Cargill) Pegram (1st marriage):

i. Margaret B[5]., *m.* 1st, 20th May, 1863, Col. S. Williams, C. S. A., who was *k.* 9th June, 1863, at Brandy Station, Culpeper Co.; 2d, Nov., 1868, Maj. B. W. Belscher, C. S. A.; 3d, Dr. M. Q. Holt.

ii. John C[5]., Capt. C. S. A. and A. G., staff of Gen. Ransom, *k.* near Petersburg 16th June, 1864.

iii. James W[5]., C. S. Navy, wounded at Fort Fisher, lay reader, vestryman and supt. of St. Paul's Church Sunday School; *m.*, 1867, Eliza W. Blacknall, and had issue: i. Geo. B[6].; ii. Robt. B[6].; iii. Lucy C[6].; iv. Emma[6].

vi. Lucy Cargill[5].

v. Robert B[5]., Civil Engineer, *m.* Ella Wyatt of Ala. Issue: two sons.

vi. Geo. Wm[5]., of Petersburg, Va.

Issue of Martha R[4]. Pegram and Charles *Stainback:*

i. Littlebury[5], Major C. S. A.

ii. Charles[5], C. S. A.

iii. Anna[5], *m.* —— Williamson.

iv. James West[5].

v. Grace[5], *m.* —— Dibbrell of N. Y.

vi. Blanche[5].

Issue of William B[4]. and Amelia (Combs) Pegram of Ky.:

i. Martha Ward[5], *m.* David Hamilton of Scotland, now of Louisville, Ky.

ii. John C[5]., U. S. Navy.

iii. Virginia[5], *m.* Allan Gilmour of Scotland.

iv. Amelia[5].

v. Maria Ward[5], *m.* Daniel Wilson of Farmville, Va.

vi. William B[5].

RAMSAY.

Patrick[1], son of Andrew Ramsay, Provost of Glasgow, Scotland, 1734–5; merchant and one of the trustees of the town of Blandford, which was located upon lands belonging to him (upon which he settled prior to

1760), and —— Poythress; *m.* Nov. 26, 1760, Elizabeth Poythress. Returned to Scotland prior to the Revolution. After Mr. Ramsay's death his widow returned with her children in 1791 to Alexandria, Va. Here her two sons—twins—entered as merchants into trade with Europe.

Issue: (i. Andrew[2], *m.* —— Graham of Dumfries, Va.; ii. son[2]—twins); iii. dau[2].; iv. dau[2].; v. dau[2].; vi. Eliza[2], *b.* M'ch 19, 1768, *m.* John Potts of Potts' Grove, Penn., and later a merchant of Alexandria, Va. (Other children, the youngest, being born in Glasgow, Scotland, 1776.)

Issue of Andrew and —— (Graham) Ramsay:

i. Wm[3]., Capt. U. S. Navy, *d.* ——
ii. George D[3]., Brig. Gen. U. S. A.
iii. —— *dau*[3]., *m.* Gen. Wm. Turnbull, Top. Engineers U. S. A.
iv. —— *dau*[3]., *m.* —— Krumbaar.

Issue of Eliza[2] Ramsay and John *Potts:*

i. Sophia W[3]., *m.* Dr. Thomas Semmes of Alexandria, Va.
ii. Anna[3], *m.* N. P. Hobart, Att'y Gen'l of Penn.
iii. W. D[3]., *m.* Rev. —— Hawley, D. D., of Washington, D. C.
iv. Samuel[3], *m.*
v. Ramsay D[3]., (Rev.)

Issue of Sophia[3] Potts and Dr. Thomas *Semmes:*

i. Thomas[4], *m.* Eliza F. Bernard.
ii. Anna Sophia[4], *m.* Rev. Philip Slaughter, D. D.
iii. Mary E[4]., *m.* John M. Forbes.
iv. Douglas Ramsay[4], *m.* Virginia Flynn.

v. Sarah W[4]., *m.* Rev. Wm. Meade Nelson.
vi. Wm. H[4]., *d.* unmarried.

Issue of W. D. Potts[3] and Rev. —— *Hawley*, D. D.:

i. Elizabeth P[4].
ii. —— *dau*[4]., *m.* Wm. Weir, Phila.
iii. —— *dau*[4]., *m.* Dr. —— Young, N. Y.
iv. Kate Ramsay[4].
v. Fanny Lear[4].
vi. Radcliffe[4].
vii. William[4].
viii. —— *dau*[4]., *m.* —— Cabot, New Jersey.

Issue of Samuel[3] and —— —— Potts:

i. John[4], late chief clerk of the War Department U. S.
ii. Andrew Ross[4].
iii. —— *dau*[4]., *m.* —— Fillebrown.

RANDOLPH.

We would desire to present an extended deduction of this most distinguished family, from its founder in Virginia (William of Turkey Island*), to the present generation, but this the limit of our book forbids. We

* His advent in the Colony appears to have been about 1674, as there is of record in the Virginia Land Registry Office, Oct. 1 of that year, a grant to him of 591 acres on Swift Creek, Henrico Co. The name appears, however, and prominently much earlier. Capt. Henry Randolph, who was clerk of Henrico county, was granted 150 acres in Henrico county as early as July 22, 1637. He received a number of extensive grants thereafter. He had a son named William, who, however, died before 1660. The connection between his family and that of William of "Turkey Island" is not known. Joseph W. Randolph, the veteran publisher and bookseller, of Richmond, Va., is a descendant of Capt. Henry Randolph.

must fain content ourselves with but a section—the data for which was principally gathered by that most brilliant and paradoxical representative of his race—John Randolph of Roanoke.

William[1] * Randolph of Yorkshire, England, *b.* 1651; *d.* Ap'l 11, 1711; emigrated to Virginia about the year 1674, and settled at "Turkey Island,"† James river; speedily acquired an ample fortune and extensive landed possessions; M. of H. of Burgesses and of the Council of Va.; *m.* Mary, *dau.* of Henry and Catharine Isham, of Bermuda Hundred. *Issue:*

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* There was found among the papers of Sir John Randolph of Virginia "an antique black-letter pedigree," which thus deduced the descent of Wm. Randolph of "Turkey Island." —— Wm.[b], son of Robert[a] and Rosa (Roberts) Randolph; *d.* 1670; aged 88; *m.* Eliz'h, *dau.* of Thos. Smith, of whose issue was Thos.[c], the poet, and Wm[c]. The last *m.* fourthly, Dorothy, *dau.* of Richard Law, and widow of Thos. West; of the issue of Wm.[c], and Dorothy Randolph was Wm.[d]; *b.* 27th Nov. 1623, who has been assumed to be the emigrant to Va. An error, as Wm. of "Turkey Island," according to legal depositions, and to his will, was *b.* in 1651.

The Randolphs of Scotland were ennobled, and in England they played a conspicuous part in the diplomacy of Queen Elizabeth.

The earliest representation of the Randolph arms of Virginia, which we have seen, is in the book-plate of Sir John Randolph, bearing date 1742, as follows: *Gu. upon a cross or, 5 mullets gu.* which differs somewhat in tincture from every example of the Randolph arms as given by Burke.—(Gen. Armowry.)

† "Turkey Island" was discovered in May, 1607, by Newport and Smith, who ascended the James, seeking "the head of the river, the lake, the sea, the Appalata mountains, or some issue." They found an islet, on which were many turkeys, and called it Turkey Isle.—Archeol. Am., vol. iv., p. 442, and Vestry Book, Henrico Parish.—R. A. Brock, editor, p. 167–8.

i. Wm[2]., of "Turkey Island," M. H. of Burgesses and Councillor, *m.* Eliz'h Beverley of Gloucester.

ii Thos[2]., of "Tuckahoe," *m.* —— *dau.* of Tarlton (?) Fleming (a descendant of Sir Thos. Fleming, second son of the Earl of Wigdon, Scotland, who emigrated to Virginia in 1616.)

iii. Isham[2], of "Dungenness," *m.* Jane Rodgers of England.

iv. Richard[2], of "Curles," M. H. of Burgesses, *m.* Jane, *dau.* of John Bolling of "Cobbs." (*See Bolling.*)

v. Sir John[2] Knight, *m.* Susan Beverley, the sister of the wife of his bro. Wm.

vi. Henry[2], *d.* unmarried; vestryman and church-warden of Bristol Parish, 1720. Left part of "Curles" to his brother Richard.

vii. Edward[2], lived in England; *m.* Miss Groves, heiress of £10,000. Captain of a merchant ship.

viii. Mary[2]. *m.* Wm. Stith.

ix. Eliz'h[2], *m.* Richard Bland. (*See Bland.*)

Issue of Wm.[2] and Eliz'h (Beverley) Randolph of "Turkey Island."

i. Beverley[3], of "Turkey Island," *m.* —— Lightfoot, of "Sandy Point," and *d. s. p.*

ii. Peter[3], of "Chatsworth," Surveyor of Customs of North America in 1749, M. H. of Burgesses, *m.* Lucy, *dau.* of Robert Bolling of "Bollingbrook." (*See Bolling.*)

iii. Wm[3], of "Wilton," M. H. of Burgesses, clk. 1749, *m.* Anne, *dau.* of Benj. and Anne (Carter) Harrison, of "Berkeley," (sister to Gov. Benj. Harrison).

iv. —— *dau*[3], *m.* —— Chiswell.

v. Eliz'h[3], *m.* John Price, from Wales. *Issue.*

Issue of Peter[3] and Lucy (Bolling) Randolph, of "Chatsworth:"

i. Wm.[4], *m.* Mary, *dau.* of Sir Wm. Skipwith (*See Skipwith*). *Issue:* Peter Skipwith[5], *m.* Eliz'h, *dau.* of James and Fanny Southall; *issue*, Wm. Beverley[6], of "Chatsworth," *m.* Sarah, *dau.* of Thos. Rutherfoord, no issue.

ii. Beverley[4], of "Green Creek," Gov. of Va., *m.* Martha Cocke; *issue*, Lucy[5], *m.* Wm. Randolph, of "Chitower;" *issue*, Robert[6], of Fauquier, *m.* Eliz'h Carter, of Shirley (and had issue *dau. m.* Thos. Turner, of King George; and Beverley, *m.* Lavinia, *dau.* of Henry and Nancy Heth, of "Blackheath," Chesterfield county) and Anne[6], *m.* Wm. Fitzhugh, of Chatham, and left issue.

Issue of Wm.[3] and Anne (Harrison) Randolph, of "Wilton:"

i. Wm[4]., *d.* young.

ii. Peter[4], *m.* 1st, Mary, *g. d.* of Gov. Alex'r Spottswood; 2d, Mary Page, of "North River," and *d. s. p.*

iii. Harrison[4].

iv. Benj.[4]

v. Peyton[4], *m.* Lucy, *dau.* of Gov. Benj. Harrison. *Issue:* Wm.[5], *m.* —— Andrews; Rich'd Kidder[5], *m.* —— Lyman, and had issue.

vi. Anne[4], *m.* Benj. Harrison, of "Brandon," and *d. s. p.*

vii. Eliz'h[4], *m.* Philip Grymes, of "Brandon," Rappahannock county, and *d. s. p.*

viii. Lucy[4], *m.* Lewis Burwell, of "King's Mill."* No issue.

Issue of Thos.[3] and —— (Fleming) of "Tuckahoe:"

i. William[4], *m.* —— Page, of "Rosewell," (Aunt to Gov. John Page). *Issue:* Thos. Mann[5], *m.* Anne Cary, of "Ampthill;" and Judith[5], *m.* Edmund Berkeley, whose *dau.* Mary *m.* Tarlton Fleming.

ii. Judith[4], *m.* Wm. Stith, Prest. of Wm. and Mary Coll. and Historian of Va.

iii. Mary[4], *m.* Wm. Keith.

Issue of Isham[3] and Jane (Rodgers) of "Dungenness:"

i. Isham[4].

ii. Wm.[4], of "Bristol," *m.* —— Little.

iii. Thos.[4], of "Dungenness," *m.* Jane Cary. *Issue:* Archibald Cary[5], Thos.[5], Isham[5], Mary[5], *m.* Randolph Harrison.

iv. Jane[5], *m.* Peter Jefferson, and had *issue* Thos[6]. (President); Randolph[6]; Martha[6], *m.* John Bolling; *dau*[6]., *m.* Dab-

* Originally Kingsmell, from the name of the first patentee of the land.

ney Carr; *dau*[6]., *m.* —— Lewis; *dau*[6]., *m.* —— Marks.

v. Mary[5], *m.* Charles Lewis of "Buck Island."

vi. Eliz'h[5] *m.* John Railey of Chesterfield.

vii. Dorothy[5], *m.* John Woodson of Goochland, M. H. of Burgess 1773.

viii. Anne[5], *m.* 1st, Dan'l Scott, by whom she had no issue; 2d, Jonathan Pleasants of "Fine Creek" (*issue* Saml[6], Jane[6]); 3d, James Pleasants of Goochland (issue) James[6], Clerk of Ho. of Del., Gov. of Va., and Susan[6], *m.* Carter Harrison of "Clifton," who had *issue:* Robert[7], Peyton[7], Randolph[7], Carter[7], *dau*[7]., *m.* —— Drew, *dau*[7]., *m.* —— Bradley.

ix. Susanna[5], *m.* Carter Harrison of "Clifton."

Issue of Richard[3] and Jane (Bolling) Randolph, of "Curles:"

i. Rich'd[4], *m.* Anne, *dau.* of David Meade, of Nansemond, and had *issue:* Rich'd[5] *m.* Maria Beverley, of "Blandfield;" Ryland[5], *m.* — Frazer; David Meade[5], *m.* —— Randolph, of "Tuckahoe;" Britt[5], *m.* Lucy Beverley, of "Blandfield;" Susan[5], *m.* Benj. Harrison, of "Berkeley;" Jane[5], *m.* Archibald Bolling of Buckingham; Anne[5], *m.* Brett Randolph; Mary[5], *m.* Wm. Bolling, of "Licking Hole;" Eliz'h[5], *m.* Richard Kidder Meade, *issue*, Rt. Rev. Wm.

Meade, Bishop Prot. Epis. Church of Va.; Sarah[5], *m.* Wm. Munford.

ii. Mary[4], *b.* 21 Nov. 1727; *d.* 25 Nov. 1781; *m.* Archibald *Cary**, of "Ampthill;" *b.* 22 Feb. 1721; *d.* 26 Feb. 1787. *Issue:* Anne[5], *m.* Thos. Mann Randolph, of "Tuckahoe," and had *issue:* Anne[6], *m.* David Meade Randolph; Eliz'h[6], *m.* Ro. Pleasants, of "Four Mile Creek;" Thos.[6], *m.* Martha Jefferson; Wm.[6], *m.* Lucy, *dau.* of Governor Beverley Randolph; Judith[6], *m.* Rich'd Randolph, of "Bizarre," bro. of John, of "Roanoke;" Anne Cary[6], *m.* Gouverner Morris of N. Y.; Jane[6], *m.* Thos. Eaton, son of Wm. Randolph, of Bristol; John[6], *m.* —— Lewis, of Powhatan Co.; Harriet[6], *m.* Richard S. Hackley, Consul at San Lucar; Virginia[6], *m.* Wilson Jefferson Cary; Jane[6], *m.* Archibald Bolling; Mary[6], *m.* Carter Page; Henry[6], *d. s. p.*

iii. Jane[4], *m.* Anthony Walke, of Princess Anne Co. *Issue:* Rev. Anthony.

iv. Brett[4], *m.* in Gloucestershire, Eng., where he lived and died, Mary Scott, of London. *Issue:* Susan[5], *m.* Dr. — Douglas; Henry[5], of "Warwick," *m.* Lucy[5],

*A very complete deduction of the descendants of Miles Cary, of Virginia, (1620–1667) 4th in descent from Wm. Cary, Mayor of Bristol, England (1492–1572)—from whom was Archibald Cary—has been prepared by his accomplished descendant, Wilson Miles Cary, of Baltimore, Md.

dau. of Seth Ward, of Sheffield; Britt[5], of "Fighting Creek," *m.* his cousin Anne Randolph, of "Curles."

v. Ryland[4], of "Turkey Island," which he bought of Col. Peter R., of "Chatsworth," who inherited it from his bro. Beverley.

vi. Eliz'h[4]. *m.* Richard Kidder Meade, of Coggin's Point, and *d. s. p.*

vii. John[4], of "Roanoke," *m.* Frances, *dau.* of Theodrick Bland (*See Bland.*)

Issue of Sir John[3] and Susan (Beverley) Randolph, Knight:

i. Beverley[4], of Gloucester, *m.* — Wormley, of Middlesex Co.

ii. Peyton[4], Speaker Ho. of Burgesses and President of the first Congress; *m.* Eliz'h, *dau.* of Gov. Benj. Harrison, and *d. s. p.*

iii. John[4], Att'y Gen'l of Va.; *m.* Ariana, *dau.* of Edmund Jenings, of Annapolis, Md., and had *issue:* Edmund[5], Att'y Gen'l of Va. and of the U. S., Gov. of Va. and Sec'y of State of the U. S. His *dau.* Lucy *m.* Justice Peter V. Daniel; Susan[5] *m.* John, brother of Philip Grymes, of "Brandon;" Ariana[5], *m.* in England, James Wormley.

iv. Mary[4], *m.* Philip Grymes, the elder, of "Brandon," Middlesex, and had *issue:* Philip[5]; John[5]; Charles[5]; Benj.[5]; Lucy[5], *m.* Gov. Thos. Nelson; Susan[5], *m.* Nathaniel Burwell, of "The Grove;" Ma-

ry[5], *m.* Ro. Nelson, of "Malvern Hill;" Eliz'h[5], *m.* Dr. —— Pope.

Issue of Edward[3] and —— (Groves) Randolph, of England:

i. Joseph[4], *d.* unmarried.
ii. Edward[4], *m.* Lucy, sister of Gov. Harrison and Mrs. Peyton Randolph. *Issue:* Harrison[5], *m.* 1st, —— Starke, 2d. —— Jones, of Brunswick; *dau.*[5], *m.* —— Latel.
iii. Eliz'h[4], *m.* Rev. Wm. Yates, of Gloucester, Pres't Wm. & Mary Coll.
iv. Mary[4], *m.* Rev. Ro. Yates. *Issue:* two *dau. m.* in England.

Issue of Mary[3] Randolph and Wm. *Stith:*

i. Rev. Wm.[4], Pres't Wm. & Mary Coll. and Historian of Va.; *m.* Feb. 1774 Judith Randolph, of "Tuckahoe."
ii. John[4], of Charles City Co.
iii. Mary[4], *m.* Commissary Wm. Dawson, Wm. & Mary Coll. *Issue: Son, m.* —— Johnson, of N. C., and had *issue*, Wm. Johnson Dawson, M. C.

The Randolph genealogy exhibits some curious results, as in the case of Dr. Robert C. Randolph of Haymarket, Clarke county, Va. He is a lineal descendant, through his father, of Isham of "Dungeness," 3d son, and also of Richard of "Curles," 4th son; and through his mother, of Sir John, 5th son of Wm. of "Turkey Island." His wife is also a direct descendant of Edward, the 7th son; and their dau. Susan, married Wm. Eston, great-grandson of Thomas

of "Tuckahoe," 2d son of Wm. of "Turkey Island." Thus their children unite the blood of the five sons of the founder of the family, who left issue.

The Rev. Alfred M. Randolph, of Emanuel Church, Baltimore, Md., and Major Randolph of the Va. Midland R. R., are lineal descendants of Wm., the "Councillor," 1st son of the founder, Wm. Randolph.

The following are among the distinguished descendants of William Randolph of "Turkey Island:"

Sir John Randolph, Speaker of the Ho. of Burgesses, Treasurer and Att'y.

Peyton Randolph, Gov. of Virginia, Att'y Gen'l, and President of the first Congress.

Thos. Mann Randolph, Member of the Va. Convention of 1776.

Beverley Randolph, Governor of Va.

John Randolph, Att'y Gen'l of Va.

Edmund Randolph, M. Va. Convention of 1776, of the Federal Convention of 1787, and of that of Va. of 1788, which ratified the Constitution of the U. S.; Gov. of Va., Att'y Gen'l and Sec. of State of the U. S.

John Randolph of Roanoke.

Thos. Mann Randolph, Jr., Col. War 1812, M. C. and Gov. of Va.

Richard Bland, M. of the Congress of 1776.

Thomas Jefferson, President U. S.

Theodrick Bland, Jr., Col. of the Rev. and M. C.

Richard Henry Lee, Signer Dec. of Independence.

Francis Lightfoot Lee, " " " "

Thomas Ludwell Lee, M. Va. Con. 1776.

Dr. Arthur Lee.

Henry Lee, "Light Horse Harry" of the Rev., Gov. of Va. and M. C.

Dr. Wm. Lee.
Richard Bland Lee, M. O. C.
Wm. Stith, Historian of Virginia.
Bishop Wm. Meade of Va.
Wm. Johnson Dawson, M. C. from N, C.
Robert E. Lee.
Sydney Smith Lee, Capt. U. S. and C. S. Navies.
Henry St. Geo. Tucker, M. C., Jurist and Author.
Beverley Tucker, Jurist, Prof. and Author.
Prof. David Hunter Tucker, M. D., author.
St. Geo. Tucker, author.
Hon. John Randolph Tucker.
Gen'l Richard Kennon.
Commodores Beverley Kennon, Sen'r and Jr.
Wm. Munford, the translator of Homer's Iliad.
James Pleasants, Gov. of Va. and M. C.

ROBERTSON.

The founder in Virginia, of this worthy and distinguished family, was William ——[2], a son of ——[1] Bailie of Edinburgh, Scotland, and a relative of Alexander Robertson of Struan, Baron Bradwardine.

William[2] Robertson, Clerk of the Va. Council; *m.* ——, and had *issue:*

i. Archibald[3].
ii. William[3], *b.* ——, 1750; Vestryman, Warden and Deputy of Bristol Parish, 1779–89; Member Va. Council; *m.* ——, 1775, Eliz'h, *dau.* of Thomas and Eliz'h (Gay) Bolling of "Cobbs." (*See Bolling.*)
iii. John[3].

iv. Christian[3], *m.* Richard Eppes. (*See Eppes.*)

v. Susan[2], *m.* Richard Poythress. (*See note to Eppes.*)

Issue of Wm[3]. and Eliz'h (Bolling) Robertson:

i. Archibald[4], *b.* ——, 1776; *d.* ——, 1861. No living issue.

ii. Thos. Bolling[4], *b.* ——, 1778; *d.* ——, 1828. First M. C. from ——, Sec. of State, and Governor of Louisiana; U. S. Judge under Jefferson; *m.* 1821, Lelia, *dau.* of Fulwar Skipwith. (*See Skipwith.*) No issue.

iii. William[4], *b.* ——, 1786, M. Va. Assembly; *m.* —— Christina, *dau.* of Fred'k Williams.

iv. John[4], *b.* ——, 1788; *d.* ——, 1873; Attorney General and Chancellor of Va., M. C.; *m.* ——, 1814, Anne, *dau.* of —— Trent.

v. Anne[4], *b.* ——, 1790; *d.* ——, 1842; *m.* Dr. Henry Skipwith. (*See Skipwith.*)

vi. Jane Gay[4], *b.* ——, 1796; *d.* ——, 1840; *m.* ——, 1818, John H. Bernard of "Gaymont," Caroline Co., Va.; State Senator.

Issue of Wm[4]. and Christina (Williams) Robertson:

i. Lelia[5], *d.* in infancy.

ii. Ann[5], *m.* Dr. Nath'l G. Friend.

iii. Wm[5]. *m.* 1st, Mary Caruthers; 2d, Caroline Land of Sussex Co.

iv. Thos. Bolling[5], *m.* 1st, Eliza C. Winfree, of Petersburg, Va.; 2d, Martha L. Fairfax of Prince Wm. Co.

v. Frances[5], *m.* 1st, A. S. Jeffries of Mecklenburg Co.; 2d, Dr. Robt. Gale of Texas.

vi. Frederick[5], *m.* 1st, Fanny Spain; 2d, Mrs. —— Hackett of S. C.

vii. Christina[5], *m.* D. C. Williams of Nottoway Co., now of Ala.

viii. Wyndham[5], *m.* Judith Pope of Ky.

Issue of John[4] and Anne (Trent) Robertson:

i. Bolling[5].

ii. Powhatan[5], *m.* Lelia, *dau.* of John H. Bernard.

iii. Eliz'h[5] *m.* Robert J. Barksdale.

Issue of Anne[4] (Robertson) and Dr. Henry *Skipwith:*

i. Eliza Bolling[5], *m.* 24th Ap'l, 1822, Basil Brown, son of Basil and Ann Campbell (Knox, of "Windsor Lodge," Culpeper Co.) Gordon; and their *issue* was: i. Basil[6], (*b.* ——, 1841; *d.* ——, 1866); ii. Henry Skipwith, (*b.* 25th Oct., 1844; *m.* 9th Jan., 1866, Mary T. Wheeler, Washington, D. C.)

Issue of Jane Gay[4] (Robertson) and John H. *Bernard:*

i. Gay[5], *m.* —— Tiernan, of Baltimore, Md.

ii. Mary[5], *m.* G. Guest.

iii. Lelia[5], *m.* Powhatan Robertson[5], (her cousin.)

iv. Wm. R[5].

v. Pocahontas[5], *m.* Dr. Martin P. Scott of Fauquier Co., now of Baltimore.
vi. Helen[5], *m.* Philip Robb.
vii. Wyndham[5], *b.* ——, 1803; Counsellor of State, Governor, and Member General Assembly of Virginia, from Richmond 1860–5; *m.* Mary T., *dau.* of Francis Smith, of Abingdon, Va.

SKIPWITH.

This family, originally called Schypwic, from the town and Lordship of Skipwith, in Yorkshire, England, descends from Robert de Estotueville, Baron of Collingham in the time of William the Conquerer, of whose lineage Dugdale treats at length. He *m.* Adeliza, *dau.* of John, Count de Beaumont. His son Robert acquired a great estate by his wife, Emberga, *dau.* of Hugh Fitz Balderic, a Saxon Thane. His son, Patrick, having by gift of his father the Lordship of Skipwith, his descendants took their name therefrom, according to the custom of the age. He *m.* Beatrix, *dau.* and heiress of Sir Pagan de Langtan. Sir Wm. de Skipwith (*tempus* 1 Henry III) was the last of the family who lived at Skipwith. He was succeeded by Sir John, whose son, Sir William, *m.* a *dau.* of the Lord Ormsby, whose son, Sir William, was the great lawyer, Chief Baron of the Exchequer in England 1360, and Chief Justice of Ireland 1365. He was succeeded by Sir John, Knight Banneret for his services at the battle of Blackheath; he by Sir William, high sheriff of Lincoln (Henry VIII); he by Sir William Henry, purchased Prestwould in Leicestershire; he by Sir William, whose eldest son, Sir Henry, Knight of Prest-

would, was created a Baronet 20 Dec. 1622. He was a poet, and sold Prestwould to Mr. Packe (1653). His eldest son, Sir Henry, died single, and was succeeded by his brother, Sir Grey, who emigrated to America "during the usurpation of Cromwell." He was succeeded by his son, Sir William[1], who *m.* Sarah, *dau.* of John Peyton. *Issue:*

i. Sir Gray[2], *b.* 2 Aug. 1705, succeeded his father, and dying was succeeded by his bro. Sir Wm.

ii. Sir Wm[2],* *b.* —— 1707; *d.* 25 Feb. 1764; *m.* 1733, Elizabeth, only *dau.* of John Smith, High Sheriff of Middlesex Co., Va.

iii. Dorothea[2], *b.* 1 April 1710.

iv. Robert[2], *b.* —— 1712.

v. Henry[2], *b.* 22 Oct. 1714.

vi. Sarah[2], *b.* 11 April 1719.

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*He is buried at "Greencroft," on the Appomattox river. His tombstone is now in fragments, which, however, being gathered from divers points at which they had been utilized in various ways, was deciphered as follows: "Here lyeth the body of William Skipwith, Baronet, who deceased the 25th of Feb'y 1764, aged 56 years. He descended from Sir Henry Skipwith, of Prestwould, in Leicestershire, created Baronet by King James the First, was honoured with King Charles First's commission for raising men against the usurping powers, and proved loyal to his King, so that he was deprived of his estate by the Usurper, which occasioned his and his sons' death, except Sir Grey Skipwith, grandfather of the above said Sir William Skipwith, who was obliged to come to Virginia for refuge, where the family hath since continued."

There seems to be an error in the epitaph, as Sir Henry Skipwith's estate was not confiscated, but was voluntarily sold by him. He was only subjected to a fine.

vii. Fulwar[2], *b.* 17 March 1720; *m.* Martha, *dau.* of Frances Waldron, and had issue one son and four daughters. He was U. S. Consul in France 1790–1.

Issue of Sir Wm.[2] and Eliz'h (Smith) Skipwith:

i. Wm.[3], *d.* in London, 1756.

ii. Sir Peyton[3], 7th Baronet, *m.* 1st, Ann, *dau.* of Hugh Miller, *b.* 13 March 1743, *issue*, three children; 2d, Jean Miller, her sister, *issue*, four children; *d.* 1805.

iii. Robert[3], *b.* 1748; *m.* —— Nicholas, of Dinwiddie Co.

iv. Henry[3], *b.* 1751; *m.* 1772, ——, widow of Bathurst Skelton, and who was the *dau.* of John Wayles, lawyer, and the sister of Mrs. Thos. Jefferson.

v. Mary[3], *m.* Wm. Randolph, of "Chatsworth." (*See Randolph.*)

vi. Sarah[3], *m.* Robert Kennon, of "Conjuror's Neck." (*See Kennon.*)

vii. Eliz'h[3], *m.* Wm. Short, U. S. Minister to France.

viii. Jane[3], *m.* Edmund Ruffin, *b.* 2 Jan. 174$\frac{4}{5}$, son of Edmund and Anne Ruffin.

Issue of Sir Peyton[3] and his two wives, the sisters, Anne and Jane (Miller) Skipwith:

i. Lelia[4], *m.* 1st, George Carter—*issue:* Charles, M. D.; Mary W., *m.* Joseph C. Cabell; 2d, St. Geo. Tucker. (*See Bland.*)

ii. Sir Grey[4], *d.* ——, 1852; *m.* 22d Ap'l, 1801, Harriet Townshend. *Issue.*

iii. Peyton[4], *m.* Cornelia Green.
iv. Helen[4], *m.* Tucker Coles, and *d. s.p.*
v. Selina[4], *m.* John Coles. *Issue:* i. John[5]; ii. Peyton[5]; iii. Tucker[5].
vi. Horatia[4], *d.* single.
vii. Humberstone[4], *d.* at "Prestwould," Sept., 1863; *m.* 1st, Sarah, *dau.* of John Nivison; 2d, Lelia Robertson, *dau.* of Fulwar Skipwith.

Issue by 1st *m.:*

i. Helen[5], *m.* Rt. Rev. J. P. B. Wilmer, LL. D., Bishop of P. E. Ch. of La.

Issue by 2d *m.:*

ii. Fulwar[5], of "Prestwould," *m.* Annie, *dau.* of Austin Ledyard, of *issue* Helen[6], Annie[6], Austin[6], Jane[6], Mobile, Ala.
iii. Grey[5], *m.* Susan D. Brawley, of Charleston, S. C. *Issue,* Grey and Hugh.
vi. Lelia[5], *m.* J. B. Lee, of Baltimore, Md.; (*b.* ——, 1812; *d.* 2d Dec., 1878.) *Issue,* Grey.
v. Selina[5], *m.* Tucker T. Coles; *Issue,* Lelia[6], John[6], Skipwith[6], Tucker[6].

Issue of Bishop J. P. B. and Helen[5] (Skipwith) *Wilmer:*

i. Skipwith[6], Lawyer of Balt., *m.* Delia, *dau.* of Fred'k Tudor, of Boston, Mass. *Issue,* Helen[7].
ii. Joseph[6], of "The Horseshoe," Culpeper Co., Va., Vestryman and Lay Reader of Emmanuel Church.
iii. Helen[6], *m.* Edward Venable, of Petersburg, Va. *Issue,* Saml. Woodson[7].

iv. Wm[6]., Lawyer, N. Y.
v. Sarah[6], *m.* S. M. Cannell of Pa. *Issue.*
i. Sallie[7], *m.* A. E. Pearson of London. *Issue*, Wilmer.[8]
ii. Mary[7], *m.* L. R. Peterson of Phila. *Issue.*
iii. Virginia[7], *m.* R. A. Whelen of Phila.
iv. H. Skipwith[7], *m.* Susan Miller of Phila. *Issue*, Sarah[8].
v. S. Wilmer[7].
vi. Annie[7].
vii. Gertrude[7].

Issue of Robert[3] and —— (Nicholas) Skipwith:

George Nicholas[4], *m.* Mary Murray of Amelia Co. *Issue:*

i. Robert[5].
ii. Wm. M[5]. *d. s. p.*
iii. Geo. N[5]. *m.* —— Booker. *Issue*, Geo. N[6].
iv. Cornelia[5], *m.* J. M. Whipple. *Issue*, Matoaca[6], *m.* Col. W. E. Sims.
v. Thos. B[5]. *m.* Emma Doring; *d.* leaving *issue*, Thos. B[6].

Issue of Henry[3] and —— (Wayles) Skipwith:

i. William[4], *d. s. p.*
ii. Henry[4], *m.* 1st, Ann Robertson; 2d, ——.
iii. Martha[4], *m.* Edmund Harrison of Amelia.
iv. Mary[4], *m.* Thos. Randolph of Amelia and "Dungenness," and *d.* leaving *issue;* Eliz'h *m.* E. S. Symington, Indianapolis, Ind.

Issue of Henry[4] and Ann (Robertson) Skipwith:

i. Henry[5]; ii. Wm[5]., *d. s. p.;* iii. Eliza[5], *m.* Basil Gordon of Balt.; iv. Thos[5].

Issue of Martha[4] (Skipwith) and Edmund *Harrison:*

i. Nath'l B[5].
ii. Wm. H[5].
iii. Lelia S[5]. *m.* Rev. Pike Powers. *Issue,* i. Alice Wayles[6]; ii. Anna Harrison[6]; iii. Lucy Ashton[6]; iv. Martha Skipwith[6], *m.* Rev. Wm. H. Meade; v. Selina S[6]. *m.* Wm. S. Symington; vi. Edmund Harrison[6], *d. s. p.;* vii. Edmonia Carter[6]; viii. Fanny Cary[6]; ix. Wm. Henry Harrison[6].
iv. Sarah[5], *m.* Wm. H. Clarke, who *d.*
v. Septimia[5], m. ——.
vi. Donald[5], *m.* Mary Jane Trabue of Chesterfield Co., and *d.* leaving *issue:* i. Edmund Harrison[6]; ii. Fanny Ann[6]; iii. Macon[6]; iv. Eliz'h Randolph[6]; v. Patsy Skipwith[6]; vi. Mary Trabue[6]; vii. Wm. Henry[6]; viii. Benj[6].

Issue of Eliz'h[3] (Skipwith) and Wm. *Short:*

i. Wm[4].
ii. Peyton[4].
iii. Martha[4] *m.* Thos. Edmunds.
iv. Eliz'h[4], *m.* —— Ridgely, M. D. of Ky.
v. Jane[4], *m.* Chas. Wilkins.
vi. Sarah[4], *d. s. p.*

Issue of Jane[3] Skipwith and Edmund *Ruffin:*

George[4], *b.* 1765; *m.* 1st, Jane Lucas; *issue,* 1 ch.; 2d, Rebecca Cocke; *issue,* 3 chil.

Issue: i. Edmund[5] of Prince George and Hanover, *b.* 1794; *m.* 1813, Susan Travis; committed suicide 1865; author and

agriculturist; fired first gun at Fort Sumpter in 1861.

ii. Jane Skipwith[5], *m.* Wm. J. Dupuy, M. D., of Nottoway Co., and *d.* leaving *issue:* i. Rebecca[6], *m.* Francis Eppes; ii. Geo. R.[6]; iii. John[6]; iv. Mary[6], *m.* John Marshall, of Mobile, Ala.; v. Julian[6]; vi. Wm. A.[6]; vii. Anna W.[6], *m.* C. L. C. Dupuy.

iii. Juliana[5], *m.* 1st, Carter Copeland, *issue:* John Copeland, of Williamsburg, Va.; 2nd, —— Dorsey, of Md., no issue.

iv. Eliz'h[5], *m.* H. H. Cooke, and *d.* leaving *issue:* i. Rebecca[6], *m.* Dr. — Henley, of Williamsburg, Va.; ii. Zariffa[6], *m.* — Witherspoon, *d.*; she lives in Petersburg, Va.; Eliz'h[6]; Julian[6].

Issue of Edmund[5] and Susan (Travis) Ruffin:

i. Edmund[6].

ii. Agnes[6], *m.* T. S. Beckwith, of Ga., and *d.* leaving *issue*, i. Margaret[7]; ii. Thos.[7]; iii. Edmund[7]; iv. Agnes.

iii. Julian C.[6], *m.* Charlotte Meade, of Prince George Co., and *d.* leaving *issue*, i. Julian[7]; ii. Jane[7]; iii. Bessie[7]; iv. Edmund[7]; v. Rebecca.

iv. Mildred[6], *m.* B. B. Sayre, of Frankfort, Ky., *d. issue*, Eliz'h.[7]

v. Chas.[6], *m.* H. Harrison, of Prince George Co., *d.* leaving *issue*, i. Chas.[7]; ii. Mary[7]. Mrs. Ruffin *m.* 2d, —— Britton, of "Brandon."

WALKER.

According to tradition, the ancestors of the Walker family, of Dinwiddie county, was Robert Walker of "Kingston," who emigrated from Scotland to Virginia with two brothers, who settled respectively in Brunswick and Albemarle counties some time prior to the Revolutionary War. We, however, are under the impression that the advent of the founder of the family would date properly from about the middle of the seventeenth century, at which period grants to the name appear in our Virginia Land Registry Office, and a little later Lieut. Colonel Thomas Walker was prominent in our State annals. We leave this to the investigation of the critical and the immediately interested, presenting the origin as furnished us:

Robert[1] Walker, *m.* about 1745 Elizabeth Starke, whose mother was a Bolling.

Issue: i. Robert[2], graduated M. D. at the Colleges of London, Edinburgh and Paris. Eminent and remarkably successful in his practice. Married late in life a widow, and *d.* about 1820 without issue.

ii. Richard[2], emigrated to Tennessee, but returning to Virginia settled at the "Forest," Bedford Co.; *m.* late in life Mrs. —— Eppes, and had issue a *dau.*, who was a life-long invalid; dying about 1864. He *d.* 1833.

iii. David[2], M. D. of Petersburg, *m.* Dorothea Grammer (*see Grammer*); *d.* about 1820, leaving no issue.

iv. Bolling[2], served in the War of 1812 as Captain, commandant of a company which he raised and equipped at his own expense. He *d.* during the year at Norfolk of typhoid fever.

v. Freeman[2], emigrated to the West.

vi. Starke[2], *d.* young. A portrait of him is extant.

vii. Louisa[2], *m.* Thomas Withers (his first wife) (*see Withers*), and *d.* leaving *issue*, Wm. and Robert (M. D.), who emigrated to Tuskaloosa, Ala.

viii. Martha[2], *m.* Richard Barton of "Springfield," near Winchester, Va. Of her issue were David, a distinguished lawyer of Winchester, and Robert Penn (M. D.) of Rockbridge Co.

ix. Mary[2], *m.* John Bell from Ireland, an educated and accomplished gentleman, who resided first in Petersburg, and afterwards in Richmond. He was prominent as a tobacco merchant, owned large shipping interests. He acquired a large fortune, which, however, he lost by reverses a few years before his death. His widow was married twice afterwards: 1st, to the well-remembered and esteemed merchant Edmund W. Rootes; and 2d, to Dr. Robt. B. Starke, of Norfolk, Va.

x. Clara[2], *b.* 9th July, 1780; *m.* 20th July, 1801, Philip Haxall, and *d.* 29th March, 1857. (*See Haxall.*)

WITHERS.*

The ancestor of this family in Virginia was William[1] Withers, of England, *b.* January 1731. His father dying before his birth, he was raised by his uncle, a clergyman† of the Established Church. He came to Virginia in 1745 to take possession of an inheritance of lands in Fairfax county. These were sold to Lawrence Washington. Thomas Withers was first employed in Virginia as the clerk of Anthony Walke, of Nansemond county. He afterwards located at Williamsburg, and became the private secretary of Gov. Robert Dinwiddie, with whom he set sail for England; the Governor dying on the voyage, Mr. Withers accompanied the family to England, and gave his assistance in the settlement of the estate of the former. Returning to Virginia, he was for a time a merchant in Williamsburg. He finally removed to Dinwiddie county, settling at what is still known as "Kingston." He *m.* 19 October 1761, Priscilla Wright, of Nansemond county.

Issue: i. Priscilla[2], *m.* 1 May 1788, John Grammer.
ii. Wm.[2]
iii. Thomas[2], *b.* Sept. 1766; *d.* 1843; *m.* 1st,

*The materials for this genealogy were received too late to admit of a more extended deduction—which, otherwise, it would have been our pleasure to have presented.

†A Bible and Prayer Book presented by this relative to Thomas Withers, with the injunction that he should always carry them with him and read each daily, are interesting heir-looms still preserved in the family, bearing the marks of much use and the evidences of repeated reparation in binding, &c.

Eliz'h Walker (*See Walker*); 2d, Eliz'h, *dau.* of John Grammer (*See Grammer*) vestryman of Bristol Parish.

iv. John[2], *b.* 1773; *m.* Mary Herbert Jones, of Dinwiddie Co.

v. David Wright[2], *d.* 1821.

Issue of Thomas[2] and Eliz'h (Walker) Withers:

i. Wm.[3], M. D., *b.* 4 Dec. 1794; *m.* 1817, Eliza, *dau.* of Richard Stith.

ii. Ann Eliza[3], *b.* 4 Dec. 1795; *m.* 1814, Gen. Wm. H. Broadnax, lawyer and legislator. (*See Grammer.*)

iii. Robert[3], *b.* 9 Nov. 1798; *m.* 1st, 1822, Martha Williams; 2nd, Mary Withers.

vi. Mary T.[3], *m.* Roger Atkinson; their *dau.* Eliz'h *m.* Bishop Lay, and *dau.* Mary Tabb. *m.* Rev. L. Walke.

v. Thomas[3], M. D., *b.* 30th July, 1808. Vestryman for many years of Bristol Parish, Lay Deputy, &c. He also held numerous public and educational trusts. He never married, but was yet truly in his never-failing sympathy and benevolence the "father of the fatherless," and the "widow's friend." He *d.* 6th Ap'l, 1879, in the blessed confidence of certain faith, a loyal and a loving son of the church of his fathers.

vi. Louisa W[3]., *b.* ——, 1810; *m.* ——, 1832, Rev. Charles *Dresser* of Va. and Illinois. *Issue*, David W., Bolling Walker, etc.

vii. Eliz'h[3], *b.* ——, 1815; *m.* ——, 1832, Rev. Thomas *Adams*. Their son, Wm., *m.* Miss Wilcox, and is now a member of the Assembly of West Va. Their *dau.* ——, *m.* Rev. —— Bogy.

viii. Edmund[3], Rev., *b.* Oct., 1818; *d.* Jan., 1879; *m.* 5 Nov., 1845, Clara C. Gilliam. *Issue:* i. Thomas[4]; ii. Clara[4], *b.* ——, 1856; iii. Robert[4], *b.* 25th Dec., 1858; iv. Louisa[4], *b.* 1st Oct., 1862.

Issue of John[2] and Mary Herbert (Jones) Withers:

i. Susanna Claiborne[3], *b.* May, 1798; *m.* ——, 1817, Hon. Clement C. Clay of Ala.

ii. Wm. T[3]., *b.* ——; *m.* ——, 1820, —— Hawkins of Tenn.

iii. Dorothea W[3].

iv. *Dau*[3], *m.* Wm. McDowell, Huntsville, Ala.

v. Augustus Jones[3], *m.* Mary Woodson of Ala.

vi. Ann Eliza[3], *m.* ——, 1838, T. G. Levert of Ala.

vii. Mary D[3]. *m.* ——, 1858, Dr. Robert Withers of Ala.

viii. Jones[3], *m.* ——, 1857, Rebecca E. Forney.

ix. Maria Herbert[3].

x. Maria[3], *m.* Rev. Anastasius Mercos.

WORSHAM.

The following data is obtained from epitaphs appearing in an old graveyard on the lands of John Watkins, distant about a quarter of a mile from the village of Bermuda Hundreds:

Edward Worsham, *b.* 10 Jan. 1740; *d.* 1775.
Edward Worsham, Jr., *b.* 1760; *d.* 1792.
Michal, *dau.* of Edw. Worsham, *b.* 1771; *d.* 1795.
Sarah, *dau.* of Edw. Worsham, *b.* 1773; *d.* 1795.
John Worsham, *b.* 1771; *d.* 1795.

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